FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES TO CARTAGENA SUMMIT OUTLINE POSITIONS

FL201740 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 20 Jun 84

[By Mariela Chazaro Argudin]

[Text] Cartagena, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Latin American countries have agreed to maintain a militant and prudent attitude in connection with the negotiation of the foreign debt, even though each country will make its views known, the representatives of the Peruvian, Venezuelan, and Colombian delegations noted today.

At the conclusion of the first round of talks of the technical meeting, which began here this morning, Colombia's Vice Minister for Economic Affairs Jorge Luis Ordonez said his country will propose the creation of a window at the IMF exclusively for the payment of interests, with a $30-billion account, and with rigid noncumulative interest rates. Colombia, Ordonez added, has discarded the organization of a debtors club, inasmuch as a bilateral treatment in agreement with the characteristics of each country must prevail. We need more flexibility in our renegotiations as well as a greater flow of credit financing, in addition to additional fresh resources for the development of our nations, he stated.

Referring to the interest rates, he rejected the fact that their fluctuation should be managed politically, rather than interpreted as a fiscal situation and of an economic nature. It is another thing to manage it as a political issue, he added.

During the first round of talks, the participants agreed that it is not a matter of taking up specific matters of each country, but discussing in a general way the problems of concern to all nations in the region. A common denominator must be found, he said.

The Peruvian delegation's representative, Rodrigo Cepeda, asserted that Latin America's economic and financial crisis is on the right road. He said it is expected that the Cartagena meeting will produce comprehensive solutions in addition to a stronger consciousness, even though it has not yet been attained. We will propose measures aimed at avoiding harmful effects in order to achieve common actions, he stressed.

Peru, like the rest of Latin America, is willing to pay and will do so, even though it does not believe that there are foreign conditions that have affected and deteriorated the region, such as in the area of trade and protectionism as well as cost increases, he said. [sentence as received] He stressed that an atmosphere of agreement has prevailed in this meeting with respect to the proposals made by vice ministers of the 11 countries and that all of them are constructive.

The Venezuelan delegation's representative, Eduardo Mayorbe, denied that the Cartagena meeting represents the beginning or the end of Latin America's financial and economic problems, and added that this meeting is a consequence of the one held in Quito, Eduador, in an effort to continue the discussion of these problems.

He said [there must be] an effort to attain the reduction of international interest rates, the end of trade protectionism, greater flows of resources by international organizations as well as longer grace periods and better conditions to fulfill our commitments. The solution resulting from this effort must be comprehensive with the participation of the 11 countries meeting in this city. At the same time, he noted that the international financial institutions, together with debtor countries, must participate in the negotiations.

NEW OAS SECRETARY GENERAL ON ORGANIZATION'S ROLE

FL201511 Bridgetown CANA in English 1454 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 20, CANA -- Joao Clemente Baena Soares today became the sixth secretary general of the Organisation of American States (OAS), announcing his intention to revitalise the political functions of the hemispheric body.

The Brazilian diplomat, who until recently served as his country's deputy foreign minister, told the OAS Permanent Council that his goal is "to revitalise the Organisation of American States, to redefine its initiatives and to renew the commitment to its unique legal heritage, all in the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity."

Baena Soares takes office at a time when the OAS has lost prestige and confidence in its ability to handle hemispheric problems. The organisation was left largely out in the cold during recent conflicts -- the Falkland Islands war between Argentina and Britain, and the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada -- and is not directly involved in efforts to bring a solution to problems in Central America.

Previous Secretary General Alejandro Orfila resigned in disappointment over his lack of political clout to seek answers to the mounting security and economic problems facing the hemisphere.

Baena Soares stated that the OAS should be "a forum that does not merely react to crises but prevents them ... we can establish an atmosphere or trust that will enable us to strengthen the OAS as a political forum, within the context of a balanced, mature and democratic relationship."

"I believe, however, that we all agree that external tensions ought not to be allowed to overshadow the true dimensions of the region's problems," he said upon declaring the necessity of an environment of tolerance, understanding, and conciliation in order to achieve a solution to the problems confronting Latin America and the Caribbean.

"These are the qualities that we should draw upon in such troubled times. It might seem easier to give in to the temptation to use force, seemingly as the most expedient solution in times of crisis. But our hemisphere cannot afford to yield to that temptation, as it would produce all too fleeting results and spawn new conflicts," cautioned the secretary general.

Baena Soares affirmed that the OAS cannot ignore the pressing problems of Latin American and Caribbean foreign debt, the effects of which cannot "be measured in monetary terms."

"The severity of the crisis, the damaging effects of recessionist policies, the heightening of social tensions, the resulting difficulties for the evolution of political institutions and democracy in the hemisphere," he said, "make for a situation that economic measures alone cannot correct."

"The issue calls for a comprehensive approach. What is in play is the very fate of our societies and the hope of our peoples. In the face of today's crisis, understanding and imaginative cooperation are essential and imperative," said Baena Soares.

Referring to regional initiatives aimed at a joint solution to the problem, Baena Soares said that it would be unfortunate and discouraging for everyone concerned were "that movement, of such an authoritative and serious nature, to come up against intransigence and indifference."

Baena Soares said he accepted the office to which he was elected unanimously by the OAS General Assembly last March for a five-year term "with a sense of resolve and composure, confident of the invaluable support of the member states."

"I intend to carry it out," said the OAS secretary general, "with perseverance and an open mind, with the enthusiasm and, at the same time, a sense of realism, steadfast in the belief that the fundamental values of inter-American relations will endure."

CORRECTION TO OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES' MEETING ITEM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined, "Oil-Exporting Countries Meet in Caracas," published in the 19 June Latin American DAILY REPORT, page A 1:

Headline should read...Oil-Exporting Countries Meet in Port-of-Spain... (changing "Caracas" to "Port-of-Spain")

Paragraph two, line one make read...2-day meeting in Port-of-Spain this week, the group -- known in Spanish by the acronym GIGLACEP [as received] -- agreed to undertake... (changing "Puerto Espana" to "Port-of-Spain", "GEPLACEP" to "GIGLACEP", and changing editorial notation)

TEXT OF ALFONSIN MESSAGE TO URUGUAY ON FERREIRA ISSUE

PY210150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0121 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (NA) -- In a message addressed to his Uruguayan counterpart Gregorio Alvarez today, President Raul Alfonsin said that "I would like to convey to you my strongest desire for and interest in the prompt release of Dr Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has tirelessly struggled for the progress of our nations. I am sure his release will be a symbol of your government's willingness to restore republican institutions in your country."

Alfonsin also said that "our Latin America hopes that Uruguay will find the road to progress in democracy." This is the text of the message:

"Our Latin American hopes are that Uruguay will find the road to progress in democracy. Our own experience has shown that transitions are difficult. But our experience has also taught us that those difficulties, which are worth going through, are nothing but the problems encountered when everyone makes an effort to build a nation's future.

"Our countries deserve the freedom and progress that they once enjoyed. And I am convinced, Mr President, that we shall attain this objective within democracy.

"It is on behalf of what I believe are our common goals that I would like to convey to you my strongest desire for and interest in the prompt release of Dr Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has tirelessly struggled for the progress of our nations. I am sure his release will be a symbol of your government's willingness to restore republican institutions in your country.

"Mr President, I would like to convey to you my deepest appreciation."

ALFONSIN'S FLAG DAY ADDRESS TO MILITARY GROUP

PY201600 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin during Flag Day ceremony in Rosario -- live]

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces are the military power that the national Constitution places at the president's disposal to defend the nation, in keeping with a mandate given by the citizenry. This power must be used ethically, humbly but firmly to serve and enforce the laws of the nation and military regulations.

You are the armed champions of the fatherland. The Argentine people have entrusted you with their weapons. Thus, you must understand bearing them make you invincible.

We are all gathered here, civilians and military alike, serving the honor of the fatherland we dream about, where full compliance with the Constitution, justice, and law will assure everyone respect for his rights, as long as he fulfills his duties. Thus, I shall speak to you about the responsibilities that we have in the eyes of our fellow citizens, our nation, Latin America which supports us, and the whole world that is looking at us.

The problems we have inherited demand imagination, efforts, and unity from all Argentines. We are not alone; on the contrary, our reborn democracy has restored our nation's prestige. The world has turned it eyes on our endeavour of peaceful reconstruction.

Every forum has been reopened to our proposals. We, and those outside our country, know all about the enormous difficulties that we must overcome. We have said humbly but firmly that we will not accept impositions that may affect the salaries of the most needy sectors. [applause]

We have said that we do not want a recessionary management of our economy. But at the same time we said we will fulfill our commitments by making efforts and sacrifices proportional to the possibilities of each sector of Argentine society.

The fulfillment of these commitments, our cruel legacy, is a matter of honor for our sovereign nation. However, we will spare the weakest from efforts, and those of us who can do more will be generous in terms of austerity and toil.

Half a year ago the Argentine people were summoned to put aside divisions, because the people recongnized that national unity was not just a formula but a political basis on which the life of the nation depends.

The people voted with faith in democracy. Now the government wants to assess the achievements of this system of government. It does so, based on reason and without underestimating the intelligence of the people, as dictatorships do.

We do this because we know that the stability of a social order does not depend on everyone saying the same thing, feeling the same way, or having the same opinions, but on unity freely accepted, a unity capable of maintaining and strengthening a model of civilized and effective way of life, despite individual or sectorial differences.

There are things that democracy must lean to do. The first is to have complete confidence in itself and in its own weapons. The second is not to avoid any obstacles and to quickly face any problems, no matter how great, within the framework of law.

We firmly believe that in these 6 months of government the outline of the proposed solutions is clearly appearing. It is true that the proclamation of democracy in Argentina 1 year ago was tantamount to a desire to move mountains. Ours is a democracy based on a state of law. There can be no democracy without law. Law is the secret of strong democracies.

Difference of opinion is the necessary ingredient for change, but only under a system of government allowing peaceful changes, in which all social sectors have their political, parliamentary, union or corporate representation within the framework of the institutions and legal norms. There is no justification for abuse or intrigue in these sectors, particularly now that the country is going through one of the worst crises in its history. Otherwise, we would be joining the enemies of the country against the nation itself.

We remain alert to understand the current real situation and to evaluate our own and others' proposals to overcome conflicts. In the search for solutions we have found the respect and support of the most developed nations of the world. We cannot expect less from each sector of our own people.

The idea that democracy is a weak system is a statement constantly repeated by its enemies. We are going to defend our democracy. Let there be no doubt that we will warn, judge, and act with the full weight of the law against those who, arrogating for themselves the representation of a sector, try to impose in a coercive manner its interests on the rest of society, against those who, being only a sector, try to monopolize the right of decision which belongs to all.

We have come here to this historic site to make our commitment with the people. We are obliged to do so because of all the things we have said. We will fulfill the mandate we have received without concessions or surrender.

We will be harsh with those who from inside or outside the country try to obstruct the progress of democracy. We are convinced that private sectors cannot resort to agitation to defend their interests, disregarding dialogue, attacking the law and the system, and it is within the framework of the law that we appeal to the people and to their sense of responsibility.

This is a common task. It must be done by the government and the people in common agreement; otherwise it will not be done at all. I am not asking anyone to give anything to his country as a present, although I know the generosity of the Argentine people; I am rather asking that everyone do something with the country. I am not asking anyone to do it for his government but for everyone to do it along with the government. Together we cannot fail.

SENATOR DESCRIBES ARMY AS 'OCCUPATION FORCES'

PY201303 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jun 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Military sources said yesterday there was considerable ill feeling in the Army because of Buenos Aires Provincial Senate Vice-Chairman Amilcar Zufriategui's statements describing the Armed Forces as "occupation forces temporarily confined to barracks." The sources said Army Chief-of-Staff Jorge Arguindegui had told Defense Minister Raul Borras of the ill feeling and the minister had in turn discussed the matter with President Raul Alfonsin.

During a Senate session to pay tribute to 29 militarymen and civilians shot after an abortive Peronist uprising on June 10, 1956, Zufriategui said the Armed Forces were "occupation forces temporarily confined to barracks because the popular verdict is very recent, but they are waiting, at any moment, to come out and destroy the Republic, to definitely destroy the institutions and put them at the service of their interests."

In another passage of his speech Zufriategui said: "We must say now and for all times that we are not paying tribute to the military who ruled the country over the last 50 years on the de facto periods, but we do pay tribute to the military who brought freedom to the continent..." The sources said Zufriategui's statement were considered provocative by the Army.

Alfonsin 'Displeased' With Remarks

PY2022230 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1233 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin has expressed his "displeasure" with Governor Alejandro Armendariz over remarks made by Buenos Aires Radical Civic Union Senator Amilcar Zufriategui, who recently described the Armed Forces as "occupation forces temporarily confined to barracks."

Alfonsin yesterday discussed with Armendariz the dissatisfaction that Zufriategui's remarks caused in the Armed Forces, and asked the provincial governor to make known to the senator that he did not agree with his remarks, Defense Ministry sources revealed last night.

Zufriategui, who is Buenos Aires Provincial Senate vice chairman, yesterday stated: "I do not intend to take back anything I said in the Chamber of Deputies." And he went on to say: "There are sectors in the Armed Forces waiting for the opportunity to return to power."

Regarding the ill feeling caused by the remarks he made on Friday, Zufriategui stated: "I do not know how they could cause so much uproar; I did not say anything that is untrue. Besides, I think some press personnel have distorted my words, which are written in the congressional record with stenographic copies at the disposal of those who want to read them."

Zufriategui concluded by saying that the image of the Armed Forces "will be recovered to the extent to which they learn to respect and cherish democracy as much as the rest of the peoples."

Defense Minister Comments

PY210110 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1211 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (DYN) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras admitted the possibility of a procoup sector in the Armed Forces, but he made it clear that "most" military on active duty support the constitutional process and stated that "the men who currently lead the branches were chosen by us."

Borras made these statements at the metropolitan airport shortly before leaving for Rosario, along with President Alfonsin and other government officials, to attend the main ceremony marking Argentine Flag Day.

Borras was asked about the statements made by Vice President of the Buenos Aires Provincial Senate Amilcar Zufriategui (UCR) [Radical Civic Union], who made controversial statements on procoup attitudes in "some" sectors of the Armed Forces. "It is my understanding that Zufriategui stated that the Armed Forces are at the service of the Constitution and that there is an obvious possibility of a group with non-democratic attitudes. I was notified of this late yesterday," Borras stated.

When he was asked whether he dismissed the positions such as the one denounced by the provincial senator, Borras replied, "I cannot dismiss that such attitudes exist in a country which for 53 years had a sector in the Armed Forces with a procoup and non-democratic attitude. It would be naive on my part not to admit it," Borras added.

Borras then moved on to clarify that "most of the military, I understand, currently support this democratization process. On the other hand, the men who are now leading the branches were chosen by us, by this minister," Borras stressed. In response to another question, Borras stated that the Zufriategui's initial statements, which involved all the Armed Forces and which were later clarified by the lawmaker himself, did not "sit well" with the military leadership.

GRINSPUN DEPARTS FOR CARTAGENA, COMMENTS ON DEBT

PY200010 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1133 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Test] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun reasserted today that the countries meeting in Cartagena "will try to modify the international financial environment" for relations between creditor and debtor countries.

Grinspun affirmed that Argentina's negotiation with the IMF's "normal," and rejected outright the possibility of accepting a recessionary policy to reduce the pace of inflation in Argentina. He made this statement before boarding a plane for Cartagena, Colombia, at Ezeiza International Airport. The minister said that the country is tackling the problem of its recovery through "parallel negotiations with the IMF, the international credit organizations, the national export promotion organizations, the Paris Club, and the one [presumably a reference to the Cartagena meeting] we are carrying on at this time."

Asked about a statement by the head of the Paris Club, Michel Camdessus, who said that a meeting of the Club to analyze the Argentine cause was contingent upon an agreement between Argentina and the IMF, the economy minister replied that "that is his opinion, and I suppose it is correct."

Grinspun said that there are no "fatal" dates, like 30 June, when another interest payment will fall due in the process of the Argentine foreign debt renegotiation. The minister said: "This is not so. This is a negotiation with its time sequence and its alternatives like any other negotiation, and it is proceeding in an absolutely normal manner."

About the statement attributed to U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Grinspun said: "We believe that fighting inflation does not necessarily require going to a recessionary economic process, and we are acting on this belief." U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan had told the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, a Washington newspaper, that "democracy cannot take hold in an environment of high inflation and political isolation."

When the journalists asked about the support of the Western democracies which is being requested by the government of the Radical Civic Union, Grinspun said that "I am telling you that we are in the middle of the negotiation process." He emphatically denied that he is taking President Alfonsin's directives to the Cartagena meeting, "because that would be a lack of consideration for the other countries." In that regard, Grinspun said that talks in search of an agreement will continue and "a common position will be adopted."

On the subject of a debtors club, Grinspun said that it is "a question of semantics," because "we have to see what is understood by a debtors club. If you understand that it is a club for nonpayment of debts, we will have nothing to do with it; if you understand that it is a club for jointly refinancing their members' debts, it is not so, because we do not want to refinance the debt on someone else's name nor do we want someone else to refinance his debt on Argentina's name."

In Grinspun's opinion, the countries meeting in Cartagena "will reach an agreement on the political framework within which the foreign financial problem lies, in particular the foreign debt of developing countries." He also affirmed that these countries "will try to modify the international financial environment for relations between debtor and creditor countries.

The economy minister recalled "that there were messages from the Latin American presidents to the London meeting, which in some form gave answers to these concerns. We are going to continue now with talks between the North and the South."

Grinspun stated that "the government is making efforts in two directions: One to adjust the internal economy, and the other to set the external sector in order." He then said that once these objectives are achieved, the expectations of the average Argentine will have been fulfilled, and that, in his opinion, the economic policy "is showing results."

FRENCH TREASURY OFFICIAL PLEDGES DEBT COOPERATION

PY201250 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Club of Paris President Michel Camdessus pledged to President Raul Alfonsin yesterday France's full cooperation with Argentina in its efforts to renegotiate its 41.6-billion-dollar debt.

But the French treasury official denied he had come to Argentina representing the 14 member-nations of the club with whom Argentina has a debt of 6.1 billion dollars.

The visitor, who held a 75-minute meeting with Alfonsin at Government House, told newsmen "I've come on the orders of my government which were to express to the President the full friendship and cooperation of the Government of France at this moment of the country's history."

Camdessus eluded a question on whether he had discussed the foreign debt with Alfonsin and said only they had talked on the economic situation of both countries and aspects of the current world situation.

"We spoke of the economic situation in Argentina and also of the economic situation in France, because we also are in the process of adjusting our policies in this field, and we also analyzed the international situation," he said.

"I also told President Alfonsin of the confidence France has in what he is trying to do for his country," he added.

The meeting was attended by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, French Ambassador Antoine Blanca, and in its closing stages by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Camdessus described his arrival here just after the U.S. refused to extend its guarantee for a 300-million-dollar loan from four Latin American countries as a "mere coincidence."

Earlier Camdessus met with Grinspun and Caputo in the Foreign Ministry and later lunched with Grinspun in the Economy Ministry.

Further Comments

PY201738 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1202 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (NA) -- Upon reporting that Argentina should reach an agreement with the IMF before calling on the Paris Club, French treasury official Michel Camdessus said here yesterday that the refinancing of the Argentine foreign debt with the member-countries of the Paris Club is subject to a previous arrangement with the IMF.

Camdessus said: "Argentina, like many other countries, must make an economic adjustment," adding: "I believe this is the government's intention, and it is evident when President (Raul Alfonsin) asks the economic sector for moderation."

Camdessus, who is also the president of the Paris Club, made these statements after a more than 3-hour meeting 19 June with Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, Secretary General of the Presidency German Lopez, and other officials.

At the meeting they talked about the next meeting of debtor countries in Cartagena, Colombia, for where Minister Grinspun today departed.

Camdessus defended the position that says that Argentina must apply an adjustment policy, the one required by the IMF, since "all economies, including the French, are obliged to make adjustments in some way."

He denied that the IMF, the Basel Bank for International Settlements, the creditor banks, and the U.S. treasury are "coercing" Argentina "because the adjustment policies are not imposed by the creditors but by Argentina itself."

The French Treasury official was very annoyed when reporters repeatedly asked him if he had brought any message from French President Francois Mitterrand to his Argentine counterpart Alfonsin.

When he was asked again if the report was correct, and if he had reported it, Camdessus, visibly irritated, said: "I haven't reported that." Again he answered: "I did not say anything about that," reiterating "I cannot answer because I do not know anything about it."

Asked if he thought the Argentine letter of intent would be rejected by the IMF, he said: "The managing director has not said anything yet," referring to Jacques Laroissiere.

On several occasions Camdessus insisted on the fact that any agreement with the Paris Club is subject to a previous one with the IMF, without mentioning in his replies that there are examples of the opposite, such as past meetings held, without the IMF's permission, by the Paris Club with Argentina and with Poland and Cuba more recently.

He further pointed out that it should be considered as fact that the IMF would reject the letter, using that belief as a reason for Argentina's insisting on the possibility to apply directly to the Paris Club, which, he repeated, would not be viable.

ALFONSIN AIDE: INFLATION GOVERNMENT PRIORITY

PY201353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2218 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA) -- German Lopez, the secretary general of the presidency, has stressed that inflation "is harmful for democracy" and he rejected the remarks made by U.S. Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Paul A. Volcker indicating that inflation is not compatible with that system of government.

Lopez said that Volcker "had expressed Washington's opinion," while "Argentina's opinion is expressed by President (Raul) Alfonsin." "A salary that is not sufficient" is also a negative factor and, "therefore, the fight against inflation is a priority task for the government," he added.

He recalled that the chief of state has confirmed that "we will not accept recessive recipes" to pay the foreign debt. Regarding this point, Lopez clarified that "negotiations continue. He denied that a suspension of the strikes will be ordered through official channels, because it would be a question of suspending "a constitutional guarantee." "I have no knowledge that the executive branch is studying such a measure," he said.

He indicated that in order to avoid measures of force it is necessary to seek "agreement" between the various sectors.

## UBALDINI, WORKERS GROUPS THREATEN GENERAL STRIKE

PY201300 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini warned the CGT might call a 24- or 48-hour general strike and hold a mass rally in front of Government House unless the government changes its incomes policy.

Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella -- who returns today from the International Labour Organization conference in Geneva -- has three days to work out an agreement with the unified CGT leaders, union sources said.

Presidential Secretary German Lopez immediately responded to the unifed CGT warning, telling reporters the government's incomes policy "can not be modified."

Meanwhile, work to rule measures begun yesterday by textile, power, and public sector oil workers promise to turn into major strikes unless each group's wage demands are satisfied. Metal workers around the country yesterday held factory assemblies to discuss strike strategy, also in demand of pay hikes.

The 33,000 Public Oil Workers' Federation (SUPE) members yesterday began work to rule measures leading up to a 48-hour stoppage to begin this Thursday. Private Oil Workers' Federation (FASP) leaders meet today to discuss strike measures which could coincide with SUPE's. SUPE has decided to go ahead with the 48-hour strike despite a $a2,000 pay hike offered by the state oil company (YPF).

Most of the 45,000 University Employees' Federation (FATUN) members backed a 12-day strike begun yesterday at the nation's 26 universities. Buenos Aires University employees, grouped in a separate union, surprised everyone by likewise joining the marathon strike.

Eighty percent of Parana's municipal workers walked off their jobs for 48 hours yesterday to demand a $a14,000 minimum monthly wage, while an anonymous pamphlet warned city fathers that police are upset that a promised $a1,500 pay hike has not been granted. Coal miners in Rio Turbio increased to eight hours the daily work stoppages which have seriously reduced local fuel supplies, though a government source said a wage accord may be near.

Finally, the National Movement for Union Renewal (MNRS) received a big boost from Confederation of Education Workers (CTERA) Alfredo Bravo who said members of the Movement for Union Democracy, which he leads, would join the MNRS. Bravo is also education undersecretary in the national government.

## GOVERNMENT GRANTS 14-PERCENT WAGE INCREASE

PY181700 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1428 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM) -- Government House sources announced on 18 June that the Argentine Government has issued a decree increasing by 14 percent the wages of workers subject to the collective bargaining system. The wage increase is effective as of 1 June. This decision, effected through Decree 1884, establishes a minimum wage of 6,251 Argentine pesos per month, a minimum daily wage of 250 pesos, and a minimum hourly wage of 31.25 pesos. The decree also states that in view of the present status of the country, this increase will apply only to the month of June, not the entire quarter.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR REDUCTION IN U.S. SPENDING

PY201254 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0212 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Jun (TELAM-ANSA) -- Edesio Fernandes Ferreira, the chief of the Economic Consultant Office of the Finance Ministry, has stressed that "the solution to the problem of the external debts of the Latin American countries requires a reduction in the spending of the U.S. Government."

Asked by journalists about the possible results of the meeting of the Latin American debtor countries that started today in Cartagena (Colombia), the official indicated that it is necessary that the U.S. Congress take note of the meeting to such an extent that its members decide to reduce the Reagan administration's spending.

Ferreira, the same as the majority of experts, understands that lower interest rates in the United States depend on a reduction of that country's public deficit.

"Without lower interest rates," the adviser added, "it will be difficult for the debtor countries, especially the Latin American countries, to resolve the problems of their balance of payments without suffering trauma."

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR CARTAGENA MEETING

PY210317 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas stated here today that Brazil will demand a reduction in the current interest rates and the removal of protectionist measures at the Cartagena meeting of debtor countries.

In a statement to Brazilian newsmen shortly before departing for Cartagena, Galveas added that Brazil will not support the formation of a cartel of debtor countries or the collective renegotiation of the Latin American foreign debt.

Galveas reiterated the opposition of the Brazilian Government to Brazil's unilaterally declaring a moratorium on its foreign debt, which totals $100 billion.

Galveas, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, and the other members of the Brazilian delegation who will attend the meeting left for Cartagena this afternoon.

PERU'S BELAUNDE ADVOCATES CONTINENTAL UNITY

PY200317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2127 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Jun (EFE) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today advocated a united Latin America "free of exlusions" seeking a joint and immediate action to solve the foreign debt problem.

In a speech addressed to the Brazilian Congress (joint session), within the framework of his 2-day official visit to Brasilia, Belaunde also said that "the countries must face and solve their own problems, but without forgetting that -- in the case of Latin America -- they belong to a large family."

The Peruvian president added that the ministers' "summit" of Latin American debtor countries to be held in Cartagena, Colombia, will represent the "family council meeting" of the region.

The Cartagena summit was summoned by the Argentine, Brazilian, Colombian, and Mexican presidents a month ago with the purpose of drawing up the guidelines of an action program regarding the foreign debt which, from Belaunde's point of view, "should not exclude any country." He said that the future of "our people must not be dealt with in arrogance or in protest but rather with farsightedness, in order to put our countries in conditions to be able to give the best of themselves for their own benefit and of all mankind." These were the first public statements made by Belaunde regarding the foreign debt problem and the Cartagena meeting that on Thursday and Friday will bring together representatives of 11 Latin American nations.

Although his talks with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo were mainly related the foreign debt problem, according to official spokesmen, Belaunde avoided the subject during the speech made last night at an official banquet in his honor a few hours after his arrival.

Unlike Belaunde, President Figueiredo made a speech with a strong political and economic content in which he referred to the most burning Latin American issue: The foreign debt and the Central American crisis.

In the speech addressed to the Brazlian Congress today, Belaunde seemed optimistic about the Latin American future.

Although he admitted that the region is experiencing "moments of great concern," he pointed out that "it becomes rather exaggerated" when "too much reference is made to what we owe, but little is said about what we are capable of doing."

Belaunde will remain in Brasilia until Wednesday morning when he will leave for Manaos, the capital of Amazonas State, from where he will return to his country.

Discusses Trip, Cartagena Conference

PY201605 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry interviewed in Brasilia on 19 June -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, what is the fundamental importance of your trip to Brazil?

[Belaunde] It involves the reaffirmation of our long-standing friendship, but within an updated framework of two countries which have shortened the distance between them through a highway system that links south Assis with Inapari. This link is still precarious, there are still some bridges to be built, but it is a connection after all.

[Reporter] Regarding this agreement, this joint statement, what are the most important points in your opinion?

[Belaunde] I do not think of any specific point as the most important, but of the general essence of an agreement achieved at a very difficult time for mankind and for Latin America. We absolutely agree with the Brazilian viewpoint. We also feel that although each country must try to solve its own problem, as Peru did. This idea must not prevent nations from seeking a joint action to solve problems that affect us all in a general manner. This is in fact what we are doing. We have taken the appropriate steps to remove the Damoclean sword hanging over our heads. We no longer have the rope on our neck. We want to feel the peace of a country which has solved its most immediate problems. But the intraquillity of a member country of the Latin American community still prevails. There is still a debt to be paid, the debt of the future which will be due not during my administration but during the administration of future governments. And just because it will be paid by other government does not mean I am not going to worry about it, because I also shoulder part of the responsibility as current president of Peru.

[Reporter] Finally, the prime minister will attend the Cartagena conference. What are the specific points Peru will present?

[Belaunde] In Cartagena, several countries, including Peru, will submit a number of proposals which will certainly be released in a broader report on the conclusions, because not all interested countries will be represented. They will come later, but they will probably already find some well-studied proposals.

Visits Manaus, Departs for Home

PY210128 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] At 1000 this morning Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry left for Manaus thus ending his visit to Brasilia.

Shortly after midday, local time, the Peruvian visitor landed in Manaus where he remained for 4 hours and then left for Iquitos, Peru.

FIGUEIREDO ON CONTINENT'S EXTERNAL DEBT

PY201815 Brazilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] During the banquet given for Peruvian President Belaunde Terry last night at Itamaraty, President Figueiredo stressed that Latin American countries are not going to give up the struggle of trying to convince their creditors to grant them better conditions for renegotiating their debts.

[Begin Figueiredo recording] It is necessary that we politically reconcile our international commitments. It is also necessary that we maintain levels of development and productivity and the real capacity of financial disembursements in order to maintain equilibrium and social peace in our countries.

Latin American countries must take significant steps in trying to convince the creditor countries about our serious problems and about the political need of making much more pliable the framework within which the negotiations of our debts are carried out. We will not be discouraged in our campaign, because we are convinced that it is an appropriate one. [end recording]

During his speech Figueiredo recalled that the developing countries have demonstrated their capacity for sacrifice in accepting severe programs of economic readjustment, stressing the fact that the answer to these programs has not always been encouraging.

[Begin Figueiredo recording] It is true that protectionism has closed markets to our products and, therefore, it reduces our capability for generating foreign exchange. The escalation of interest rates and [word indistinct] the capital above the payment capability of our countries and the real productivity levels of our economies.

It is necessary that international solidarity and the [words indistinct] should be capable of [word indistinct] our complex problems and [word indistinct].

The debtor countries need realistic conditions in order to comply with their obligations and commitments [words indistinct] [end recording].

The chief of state also reiterated Brazil's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group in its search for a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict. He stressed that it is necessary that the parties involved must increase their efforts to make the proposals for peace and understanding become a reality.

Regarding bilateral affairs, Figueiredo stressed that the current situation of the Latin American countries is a challenge for the capability of analysis and creativity of their governments and, therefore, they need to increase their cooperation.

[Begin Figueiredo recording] In the economic and trade sectors our greatest concern is the [word indistinct] reduction in the flow of bilateral trade [words indistinct] the development of our countries.

We must fully study formulas that will allow us to work [words indistinct] despite current difficulties.

In the political sector, we must increase bilateral contacts and there must be a fair compatibility regarding problems of common interest. [end recording]

Presidents Joao Figueriedo and Fernando Belaunde Terry signed a joint declaration today in the Planalto Palace. In the document they state that the ever-increasing gap between developed and developing countries is due to the current international economic crisis and that it is the developing countries that suffer more from its very severe effects.

They agreed that the global nature of this crisis demands that the efforts to overcome it must take into account the prospects of recovery of the developed economies, and at the same time a qualitative transformation that will lead to the implementation of a more just and equitable international economic order.

They stated that Latin American and other regions in the world have suffered a severe reduction in their economic activities and an acute financial crisis. In this connection they expressed their hope that the letter signed by seven presidents of Latin American countries, which was addressed at the beginning of this month to the chiefs of state of the seven countries that participated in the London Summit, will be favorably accepted.

The Peruvian president arrived at Planalto Palace at 1700 [2000 GMT] for his second meeting with President Figueiredo. The meeting lasted for 25 minutes.

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES VISIT

For Czechoslovak media reportage on the visit to Brazil of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 19 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. COPPER IMPORT LIMIT TO 'AGGRAVATE' ECONOMIC CRISIS'

WA211330 Rome IPS in English 19 Jun 84

[By Luis Alberto Jara]

[Text] Santiago, June 19 (IPS) -- A U.S. restriction on Chilean copper imports, which officials here expect President Reagan to approve in September, will undoubtedly aggravate Chile's economic crisis, causing the country losses in export income of about $180 million.

Since 1981, Chile has been in a deep recession which resulted in a sharp 14.5 percent drop in the gross domestic product in 1982 and another one percent decline last year. Meanwhile, international prices for copper, Chile's primary export and the source of half the country's foreign currency income, have been falling steadily.

The decrease in world copper prices began in 1980, and since then the price per pound has fallen from 99.1 U.S. cents to only 65 cents a pound now. Every price drop of one cent means losses of $28 million for Chile. Chilean economic officials based this year's budget on an average copper price of 75 cents per pound, so that the price decrease has produced a budget deficit of $280 million. Chile owes foreign debts of more than $23 billion, and those debts have risen by $270 million because of the 1.5 percent increase in the U.S. prime interest rate this year.

Chile's economic crisis is largely linked to the international recession and the debt burden, but analysts here place much of the blame for the country's economic difficulties on the monetarist economic policies which the military government has followed since 1974. President Gen. Augusto Pinochet's government is now trying to calm dissatisfaction with unemployment, which is running higher than 30 percent of the 3.7 million work force.

To defuse this powerful source of opposition, Chilean officials are negotiating with the International Monetary Fund to try to soften conditions of loan accords reached with the IMF last year. But as those efforts are under way, copper prices continue to fall, the foreign debts are rising, domestic industry is largely paralyzed, and within 60 days the Reagan administration may approve protectionist measures which will limit Chile's copper sales to the United States. The United States bought a total 303,086 tons of Chilean copper last year. U.S. producers have asked Reagan to set an annual maximum limit of 120,000 tons for Chilean copper imports.

Since this is an election year in the United States, it is considered unlikely that Reagan will refuse the request by the U.S. companies, which accuse the Chilean Government of subsidizing copper exports and causing the U.S. firms losses of $623 million in 1982.

Some analysts here argue that the effects of the expected U.S. restrictions on Chile's copper industry will be relatively insignificant compared to the harm done by the government's economic policy. The Chilean disciples of the monetarist economic policy, designed by the "Chicago school" economists, opened up the Chilean economy to foreign imports in 1974, leading to a virtual invasion of the domestic market by foreign products. Unable to compete, Chilean companies went bankrupt by the score, factories closed down and tens of thousands of workers lost their jobs.

Radomiro Tomic, a mining expert and former presidential candidate of Chile's Christian Democratic Party, charges that the monetarist economists not only destroyed Chile's industrial base but also paralyzed the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC), blocking all accords on copper prices, marketing and production. The government's copper policy during 11 years of military rule "is untenable," in Tomic's view, "and has meant reduction of the real price of the metal by at least half, compared to nine years earlier."

Chile is CIPEC's top producer, with 1.2 million tons annually, and its clout in the organization is beyond challenge. Tomic notes that "the Chilean Government just approved a new mining law which in practice gives away 30 percent of the country's copper reserves to foreign companies, and intends to promote rapid exploitation of this wealth, generating another factor which depresses copper prices."

"The mining law has been the most damaging expression of the Chicago school's monetarist philosophy applied in Chile," he added. "Chile could repair the serious damage to both its own economy and to that the other CIPEC producers by strengthening this organization in the next meeting, set for August," Tomic said, "because CIPEC has a formidable negotiating position."

The mining expert discounts the importance of the expected U.S. restrictions. U.S. protectionism "has always existed," he said. "What's happening now is that the political decisions on copper are in the consumers' power and not in the producers' as would be natural," Tomic said.

The military government's economists are also blamed by many critics for the debt burden, since Chile's foreign debts have risen from only $3.5 billion to more than $23 billion under military rule. Because of the debt problem, the monetarist economists can no longer implement a plan to reactivate the economy without the IMF's approval, as even progovernment commentators note.

### OAS Commission Meeting Requested

PY201350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Chile has requested an emergency meeting of the OAS special negotiating commission. The purpose of the meeting is to analyze the U.S. proposal to increase restrictions on Chilean copper imports. Chilean Ambassador to the OAS Monica Madariaga made the request after the U.S. International Trade Commission had declared that Chilean copper imports had affected U.S. producers.

An OAS spokesman has reported that the commission will meet on 26 June. According to the OAS Charter, member countries must make all necessary efforts to prevent implementing actions and measures that could have an adverse effect on the economic development of other member countries.

## PRIEST, MDP SECRETARY BANISHED TO INTERIOR

PY201454 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Based on an Interior Ministry decree, enacted in the evening of 19 June, the priest Rafael Marotto will be banished to Tongoy for 3 months, since the Interior Ministry considers him a danger to domestic peace. Marotto, a Catholic priest, had been dismissed from his post 2 months ago by Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno after he had publicly admitted being a spokesman for the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR. The interior minister also banished Jose Sanfuentes, executive secretary of the Popular Democratic Movement, MDP, which is made up of Communists, Socialists, and MIR members. Sanfuentes has been banished to Corrales.

TRIBUNAL CONFIRMS FEBRES CORDERO VICTORY

PA201657 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal has concluded the vote count for the runoff presidential elections and confirmed that Leon Febres Cordero was the winner with a total of 1,381,000 votes, or 46.61 percent of the total votes cast.

Febres Cordero, the candidate of a coalition of rightist parties called the National Reconstruction Front, on 6 May defeated Rodrigo Borja, a social democrat, who received 1,299,000 votes, or 43.82 percent of the total.

Eustorgio Mendoza Cubillo, president of the tribunal, said that the final tally will be read and the winners officially proclaimed on Thursday.

POLICE ARREST ALFARO GROUP 'CRIMINALS'

PA201220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Quito, 18 Jun (AFP) -- The Ecuadoran Interior Ministry today reported that 11 criminals of an organization called "Alfaro Lives, Dammit!" who have attacked several banks and carried out publicity stunts, were arrested during the past 4 days.

In the chase and shoot-out -- which is not frequent in Ecuador which followed last Thursday's bank attack -- the police detained three individuals, through whom the police captured eight other members of the group. Meanwhile, the investigations have continued.

According to police reports, the money stolen from three banks served "to strengthen the movement's internal structure."

Described by some sectors as a potential guerrilla cell and ridiculed by others, the pseudo-Alfarists caused a stir in Ecuador, the "island of peace," where there are no guerrillas as in neighboring countries, particularly wnen these people stole Eloy Alfaro's statue and golden sword almost 1 year ago, in an unprecedented operation. Alfaro was a leader of the past century's Ecuadoran liberal revolution.

According to the Interior Ministry, the criminals had several cells in various areas of the country. Most of these criminals were young students.

According to unofficial reports, the group has ties with the Colombian M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas.

## 'WAVE OF STRIKES,' ECONOMIC SITUATION REVIEWED

PY201907 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1957 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (EFE) -- In the midst of an acute economic crisis and with an external debt that is currently estimated at $12 billion, Peru is also experiencing a social crisis that is reflected in the ever-increasing wave of strikes.

The state teachers have seen their demands met, but the public administration employees have not accepted the salary increase granted by the government last weekend and, therefore, they are continuing their strike. The strikes are affecting the Health, Economy, Education, Labor, and Interior Ministries, the National Electoral Court, people's kitchens, the customs sector and other public sectors. The construction sector has threatened to strike as of 21 June, and the communist central labor organization has also called for a national stoppage of that day.

Meanwhile, the state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees, which the government has implemented in order to face these labor conflicts, continue in force. Both Fernando Schwalb, the interim president of Peru, and Luis Percovich, the interior minister, have reminded the people that marches, demonstrations and meetings are not allowed.

Richard Webb, president of the Central Reserve Bank, has indicated that from 1985 to 1989 Peru will have to pay between $9 and $10 billion in interest on its foreign debt. The size of the debt "has reached intolerable proportions," Webb said, adding that Peru must choose between paying the debt or development. He also added that the salary increases for public employees and teachers, and the persistent price controls are not in agreement with the guidelines agreed upon with the IMF.

According to economic predictions, the servicing of the external debt in 1980 was already taking as much as 30 percent of the value of Peruvian exports; it reached 48 percent in 1983; in 1984 it will take as much as 64.4 percent; and 54.5 percent in 1985. The government intends to reduce the latter two percentage figures to 36 and 43.5 percent (it is considered that the critical point in the payment-export ratio is between 20 and 30 percent). For 1986 and 1987 it has been predicted that the servicing of the debt will use 59 percent of the value of exports. In April the inflation rate over the past 12 months reached 114.9 percent; in May there was an increase in inflation, and during the first 5 months of 1984 it reached 40 percent. The GDP, which was less than 12 percent in 1983, fell by 1 point during the first 3 months of 1984. In April the industrial index fell by 1 percent, commerce by 1.2 percent, and services increased by 0.8 percent. The unemployment rate is 9 percent, and the underemployment rate is 59 percent.

### CGTP Strike

PY202255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1750 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Jun (EFE) -- The nationwide 24-hour strike called for tomorrow by the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP] has been suspended while an answer is expected from President Fernando Belaunde on the claims that the four Peruvian labor confederations presented him. This is what CGTP Secretary General Julio Santamaria said today.

## PART OF DEBT TO SOVIET UNION TO BE PAID IN KIND

PY202157 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (AFP) -- It was officially announced today that Peru has begun repaying with products that portion of its foreign debt that it owes to the USSR and that was to be amortized last year.

Under the terms of the renegotiation agreed upon by former Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor, the $320,000,000 owed to the USSR will be repaid over an 8-year period. Of this amount, $95 million may be repaid in manufactured products or raw materials.

Under the terms of this agreement, the first 60 tons of a $2,850,000 order for 2,500 tons of zinc disks for batteries were shipped on the Soviet ship Nikolay Tulpin at Callao Port yesterday.

It has been learned that for the repayment of the Peruvian foreign debt, the USSR has selected, among others, denim, car batteries, chicken, canned tomatos, coffee, cacao, and fish flour. It has been reported that negotiations for the inclusion of additional items are under way.

## BRIEFS

NEW FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMISSION -- The Peruvian Government has appointed a new foreign relations consultative commission which is made up as follows: Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, Dr Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, Dr. Sandro Mariategui Chiappe, Dr Oscar Trelles Montes, Dr Luis Alberto Sanchez, Dr Jose Carlos Martin, Dr Alberto Ramirez del Villar, Dr. Elias Mendoza H., Dr Enrique Chirinos Soto, Ambassador Luis Alvarado Garrido, Ambassador Arturo Garcia y Garcia, Vice Admiral Luis Edgardo Llosa, retired, Ambassador Guillermo Hoyos Osores, Ambassador Alberto Wagner de Reyna, Ambassador Juan Miguel Bakula Patino, Dr Emilio Romero Padilla, Dr Aurelio Miro Quesada Sosa, Dr Felix Denegri Luna, Dr Andres Aramburu Menchaca, Dr Roberto Maclean Ugarteche, Dr Delia Revoredo de Bakey, Dr Nicholas de Peirola y Balta. [Text] [Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0530 GMT 15 Jun 84 PY]

ECONOMY, COMMERCE MINISTRY RESIGNATIONS -- Alfredo Romero and Percy Vargas, deputy ministers of economy and commerce, respectively, have tendered their resignations. [Text] [Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0520 GMT 16 Jun 84 PY]

BELCO PETROLEUM OIL FIND -- Paita -- The offshore drilling platform which the Belco Petroleum Co. dedicated in the Bay of Paita last month, began producing oil on 25 May. [Summary] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 May 84 p 3 PY]

GOVERNMENT OIL CONTRACTS -- Peruvian Economy Minister Jose Benavides announced on 25 May at Government House that the government has approved a new contract with oil companies to drill in the jungle area. The group of companies are headed by Union Texas, Texaco (Peruvian branch), Texaco Canada, and a Peruvian company called Elrich Oil Ltd. Benavides also reported that the Belco and Shell companies have started drilling 32 wells on the northern continental shelf and Sepagua respectively. [Summary] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 May 84 p 13 PY]

REQUESTS FOR FERREIRA RELEASE CONTINUE

Colorado Party Appeal

PY202240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1411 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 20 Jun (AFP) -- The traditional Colorado (Liberal) Party of Uruguay has asked for the release of Blanco leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate as a necessary step for the pacification of the country. The Executive Board of the Colorado Party also rejected the indictment of Ferreira by the military courts and stated that the latter had no jurisdiction to hear the case.

Support for Ferreira has continued during the past few hours through telegrams and statements from several governments and international organizations. These telegrams and statements are in addition to those received since last Saturday.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso has stated that these requests will be assessed and may be answered depending on how representative they are, their seriousness, and their good faith. Our country will firmly reject any action that implies meddling in our domestic affairs, Maeso said.

Amnesty International Action

WA211241 Rome IPS in English 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] London, June 19 (IPS) -- The London-based human rights group Amnesty International announced today that it had "adopted" detained Uruguayan opposition leaders Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul.

The two are "prisoners of conscience," according to Amnesty, and should be released "immediately." They were arrested today upon returning to Uruguay after 11 years in exile.

In 1973, the Uruguayan military seized power, dissolved parliament and suspended all activity by political parties. Since then, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, 63, and his 31-year-old son have been exiled, yet "outspoken c·itics" of the government's human rights policies, said Amnesty.

Wilson Ferreira is the leader of the National (or Blanco) Party, and narrowly missed winning Uruguay's 1971 presidential election. Juan Raul Ferreira is the party's foreign affairs spokesman.

In a statement released here today, Amnesty expressed "concern" that the two were "brought before a military judge and charged with offenses which appeared strictly political and nonviolent."

Amnesty announced that it has sent a Telex to Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez, urging that he free the two men immediately.

## SELA SECRETARY DISCUSSES LONDON SUMMIT

PA210125 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Jun 84 p 1, 27

[Text] SELA's Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegrett has said that the result of the London summit is unsatisfactory for Latin America because of the incomprehensible attitude maintained by the industrialized countries.

The London summit did not consider the issues that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl submitted to the FRG parliament regarding developing countries' heavy loads and the indisputable link of commerce, development, and the payment of the debt, Alegrett said.

According to Alegrett, Latin American countries must now more than ever act jointly. "To discuss the foreign debt separately will neutralize our joint action and divide us if we carry out bilateral negotiations," he pointed out.

SELA's secretary said that "premiums and sanctions remind us of the language used in colonial times."

He said that Latin America has only its own resources and that "our region is on the threshold of profound social transformations."

He admitted that criticism of the interest rate increases, which also affect Europe, was positive and "clearly shows that the U.S. fiscal deficit is to blame."

## NEW METHOD TO DESTROY MARIJUANA DEVELOPED

PA160505 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2248 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela has developed a new method of destroying illegal marijuana crops, killing them with a special kind of undergrowth, Jose Cardazo Grimaldi, military commander of the State of Zulia, has said.

The cooperation between the Army and the University of Zulia at Maracaibo led to the discovery of a plant in the forests of western Venezuela that permanently destroys marijuana crops, the general told journalists.

"We are almost sure, through experiments that we have conducted, that we have come up with an efficient way to neutralize these crops, which, under other circumstances -- even after being cut and burned -- grow again from the ashes," he added.

One of the advantages of this "ecological solution" for the marijuana problem is that it does not alter the environmental balance, as could be the case in fumigating with chemical products.

The commander refused to identify the plant, alleging security reasons, but he said that it will be tested in large-scale eradication programs.

## BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR DECORATED -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi has decorated Alfredo Araujo Grau, the outgoing Colombian ambassador to Venezuela, with the Order of the Liberator for his contributions to the better understanding between the Venezuelan and Colombian peoples. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 14 Jun 84 p 2 PA]

ECYPTIAN MINISTER INVITES DE LA MADRID TO VISIT

FL202256 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1930 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 20 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali said today that the problems of Latin America should be solved through diplomacy and the generosity of the peoples.

The Egyptian minister made that statement after reporting that President Miguel de la Madrid has accepted an invitation to visit Cairo to demonstrate the good relations between the two nations. No date has been set for the visit.

Before returning to his country Ghali spoke in favor of establishing a new economic order because this is a Group of 77 concern and it would permit some improvement in the financial situation of the less developed nations.

Comments on Talks

NC201532 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that political issues of interest to Egypt and Mexico, particularly the Middle East situation, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the Latin American situation were discussed during his talks in Mexico.

At a press conference held today at the conclusion of his visit to Mexico, Dr Butrus Ghali said Egypt supports the achievement of peace everywhere and the achievement of a lasting peace in the Middle East based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He added that Egypt is having contacts with the nonaligned countries to achieve peace in the Gulf region. Dr Ghali left Mexico this afternoon on his way to Geneva and Cairo.

14 NEW PARTIES APPLY FOR LEGAL RECOGNITION

PA191733 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 16 Jun 84 pp 1, 5

[Report by Roberto Vizcaino]

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, CFE, has reported that 14 new political parties and 4 organizations entered their requests for registration to the CFR before the registration closing period yesterday. Fernando Elias Calles, the Government Secretariat's government director [director de gobierno], who is also the CFE's technical secretary, reported that the organization is under obligation to duly process all requests and to grant legal status to those new parties and organizations fulfilling the Electoral Law requirements indicated in the notice of summons.

Meanwhile, the already legal Leftist Communist Unity headed by Manuel Terrazas, which has a deputy before the congress, yesterday announced its decision not to seek legal recognition as a party, asserting that rather than a new party, what is really needed is that the left unite itself, adding that it will work toward that goal.

At the time of the application period closing yesterday, the following parties had entered their requests for registration: the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution [PARM], the Mexican Labor Party, the Mexican Workers Party [PTM], the Liberal Party [Partido Liberal], the Constitutional Civic Party [Partido Civico Constitucional], the Mexican Civic Organization [Organizacion Civica Mexicana], the Revolutionary Socialist Party [PSR], the Mexican Agricultural Workers Party [Partido Obrero Agrario Mexicano], United Mexican Party [Partido Mexico Unido], the Peoples Revolutionary Movement, the Mexican Revolutionary Action Party [Partido de Accion Revolucionaria Mexicana], the Mexican Autonomous Authentic Intellectual Independent International Party of Representative Revolutionary Structures [Partido Autonomo Autentico Independiente Mexicano Internacional de las Estructuras Revolucionarias Representativas] [as published], and the Peasants Independent Party [Partido Independiente de Campesinos].

The following political associations also applied for registration: the Holistic Human Development [Desarrollo Humano Integral], the Socialist Trend, the Movement for the Socialist Workers Party [MPRT], and the Democratic Unity.

The PARM, which has repeatedly been charged with being an "under-the-table pal" of the PRI, and which is headed by Carlos Cantu Rosas, was the first to apply for registration on 30 May, when it submited its documents to the CFE. If granted legal status, which depends on obtaining a minimum number of votes in the 1985 elections, the PARM will continue a political existence that began 30 years ago.

The registration of the PMT has given rise to great expectations. Headed by Heberto Castillo, it submitted 25 boxes of documents to the CFE. In 1981 it was denied legal status after it presented its documents without including statements that it is not an enemy of Mexico and that it does not depend on any foreign organization or movement. This time it presented its application on 8 June, pointing out that this one included all the requirements missing the first time, causing their legal status to be rejected.

The PSR's registration has also given rise to expectations. Headed by Roberto Jaramillo, it must formally break with the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico], of which it is part, in order to request registration as a separate party.

The PLM, headed by Marivilia Carrasco, has been accused of being sponsored and promoted by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The Liberal Party, headed by Fernando Palacios Vela, is a group of Masons that are beginning their trek into the political world. The United Mexican Party is a faction of the PARM, headed by ex-convict Mario Guerra.

The other groups apparently reflect their promoters' authentic desire to establish a place for themselves in politics.

The associations that applied for legal recognition are also the object of expectation. The Holistic Human Development, headed by Jaime Avina Zepeda, is mostly made up of rightist businessmen and intellectuals from Puebla. The Socialist Trend, headed by Camilo Valenzuela Fierro, is comprised of "hard-line" Marxist-Leninists from the former Mexican Communist Party. The MPRT, headed by Manuel Diaz Salas, is made up of the PRT's dissident "Trotskyites."

Finally, Democratic Unity, under the joint leadership of Arturo Martinez Natera and Evaristo Perez Arreola, is made up of students and university workers.

The Technical Secretariat of the CFE will submit the organizations' documents to the CFE subcommittees, made up of representatives of the already legalized parties -- PRI, PAN [National Action Party], PSUM, PST [Socialist Workers Party], PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party], PDM [Mexican Democratic Party], PPS [Peoples Socialist Party] -- which will decide which groups receive legal recognition. The announcement will be made before 7 July.

OIL COMPANY REPORTS HIGH DEMAND FOR HEAVY CRUDE

FL192048 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1835 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex reported today that the demand for Maya grade heavy crude oil in the international market has increased substantially. The company also reported that 53 percent of the crude it exports is Maya and 47 percent is Isthmus light.

Pemex said that on the average during 1983, it sold 1,537,000 barrels of Maya heavy and Isthmus light to foreign purchasers daily but that the price of the light crude had been kept at $29 per barrel and the price of heavy had been raised.

Thus in February 1983 a barrel of heavy crude cost $23; in August it had been raised to $24; and in October it was $25. In May of this year the price was set at $25.50.

Pemex indicated that of the 23 countries buying crude from Mexico, most of them acquire larger volumes of heavy crude because technological advances and the modernization of their refineries allow them to obtain a greater number of byproducts from it.

The state enterprise concluded that the Mexican Petroleum Institute has been perfecting its refining systems for heavy crude to increase the use made of heavy crude domestically.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Mexico City, 14 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda today received the credentials of five new ambassadors to Mexico. The new ambassadors are: Ku Chung-hwae from the Republic of Korea, Janos Toth from Hungary, Ratu Jones Filipe from the Fiji Islands, Peter Helemisi Mtewa from Swaziland, and Renagi Renagi Lohia from Papua, New Guinea. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1939 GMT 14 Jun 84 FL]

TOURIST ACCORD WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- Mexico City, 16 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretariat has said that a tourism cooperation agreement has been signed with the Dominican Republic, and that it will benefit the Caribbean area. The agreement will be in effect for 5 years. The two countries have agreed to simplify immigration and custom laws governing the entrance and length of stay in each of the countries. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1954 GMT 15 Jun 84 FL]

## LA PRENSA REPORTS KARDONSKY KIDNAPPING DEVELOPMENTS

PA201643 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jun 84 p 8C

[Text] The notorious case of the violent kidnapping of renowned businessman Sam Kardonsky in Colon has emerged again in view of a statement made by a source close to the the family of the victim.

Although the media have published some rumors and speculation regarding the incident, the source stated that thus far, 100 days after the kidnapping, they have not received any message regarding any ransom demand for Kardonsky. Media reports had speculated that that his captors were demanding $5 million in ransom and even made the wild conjecture that Kardonsky had managed to escape from his captors and was hiding in his residence, but all this has been denied by his family.

The real situation presented by the source, who has direct access to Kardonsky's relatives, is as follows:

As to whether any contact has been made with Kardonski's captors, the source revealed that in early April his family received a message through the mail establishing that Mr Kardonsky had been kidnapped and indicating that he was alive. Six weeks later, his family received another note through the mail indicating that he was still alive. However, the family was not told of any demand for ransom.

During the past 3 months his family has received many letters and calls from persons claiming to be holding Sam Kardonsky.

## 13 LEGISLATORS RECEIVE CREDENTIALS 19 JUNE

PA200422 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] This morning at a meeting of the magistrates of the Electoral Tribunal, presided over by Dr Cesar A. Quintero, 13 legislators and their respective alternates from an equal number of electoral circuits were presented with their credentials.

Members of the directorates and the legislators of the parties favored were present to formally receive their credentials as legislators for a period beginning 14 November 1984 and ending 31 August 1989. The ceremony was opened by Dr Cesar A. Quintero, president of the Electoral Tribunal.

[Begin recording] Fifty-four legislators, unfortunately, cannot be presented with their credentials as we had hoped, because their proclamations have been contested, and we cannot resolve this in 1 day. We have studied the possibility of rejecting some of these complaints, but this would be very difficult and very questionable.

These complaints will require a public hearing. Some will accumulate since entire circuits have been contested, and there is one circuit, 8-10 -- which includes Pedregal, Tocumen, etc -- where seven proclamations have been contested. In other cases the complaints will accumulate and we will have to speed up processing, but it will not be as fast as some sectors want. [end recording]

## COSTA RICA

### EX ENSION ON DEBT INTEREST PAYMENTS GRANTED

PA201946 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The creditor banks have granted our government a 3-month extension on the interest payments on the public sector's foreign debt. The agreement for renegotiating the public sector's foreign debt signed with these international financial organizations falls due on 30 June. However, the Monge administration cannot begin negotiating a new agreement with the creditor banks until an agreement is signed with the IMF. The creditor banks have approved a $75 million revolving [revolutivo] line of credit for our country for the payment of its imports and exports. This loan was obtained thanks to the efforts made by a Costa Rican mission led by Dr Federico Vargas, minister counselor on foreign debt. The Vargas-led mission traveled to Washington last week where it sought to obtain financial aid for Costa Rica, as well as a new deadline for the payment of the public sector's foreign debt.

### REQUEST FOR 'ANOTHER COMMUNIST PARTY' REJECTED

PA210405 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Civil Registry Director Rafael Villegas has accepted the registration of the Radical Democratic Party headed by former Deputy Public Security Minister Juan Echeverria. The decision was announced in the last few hours. It has also been confirmed that Villegas did not accept a request filed by Manuel Mora Valverde to establish another communist party in the country. The decision was based on the fact that the number of members did not meet the minimum established by law.

## EL SALVADOR

### DUARTE PRESS CONFERENCE ON DIALOGUE WITH REBELS

PA202235 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1755 GMT 20 Jun 84

[President Jose Napoleon Duarte press conference at Government House in San Salvador; questioners not identified; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Violence is increasing in El Salvador as your administration evolves. It is no secret that the country wants peace. Is your government willing to hold a referendum to determine whether the people want a dialogue with the guerrillas? The second question is: People are waiting for the creation of the commission to investigate Msgr Romero's assassination.

[Duarte] The first question is not up to me. A referendum is a legal thing. It is not established in the Constitution; the Constitution does not permit it. I would like to ask the people what they think about this. You are proposing a good means to do this. However, in order for it to be not only morally but legally valid, it would have to be included within the law, and the Constitution does not include it. There is no doubt that one cannot hold a dialogue with the various sectors in conflict without the people's support. The method you propose is a good means to obtain that support. I think that at some moment we must arrive at a good means -- if not legal, at least moral -- to learn the feelings of the people. In this sense, we must first create conditions, because a dialogue that is not sincere is useless.

It would be a dialogue simply for the sake of tactics. I can sit down right now with the FMLN sectors, with any of the subversive sectors, but what would be accomplished? The first issue that would be raised would be how to achieve the security of all Salvadorans so that we can all join the democratic process. I think that the first things we must do are the things that the government should do. The first thing that the government should do is work on the preliminary conditions for the security of all Salvadorans. That is why I am making changes and reorganizing the country's civilian and military authority so as to guarantee those things that will serve as a foundation to achieve national security.

The method you propose is very good. I would be totally in agreement with it, but first things first. Let us first achieve the conditions to provide a foundation of security and a democratic climate so that the sectors that have been trying to solve things through violence will understand that there is another way. That is the reason for my preliminary work. It may not be spectacular, but it will be one grain of effort after another to create the conditions that will strengthen the possibilities for a sincere dialogue, which is what I want. This would be my reply to the first question. I believe within that framework, that if someday we are able to have -- and the sooner the better -- the appropriate conditions to go to a referendum that will give national support to a solution of this sort, it would be very good.

The second question was with regard to the creation of the commission to investigate the death squads. As I said last time, this commission has already begun its first phase. It has been integrated at the military level. Its chief is Colonel (Noel Rivas). Those who will carry out the investigations are being prepared and trained. So we are first preparing the foundations so that when the commission enters into action it will have the means and methods to undertake a successful investigation. I want to have the instruments, the team, and the technical means so that when this commission begins to operate it will achieve positive results. We are at the phase of preparing those individuals. They are receiving investigative and training courses for this kind of work. These are the two replies that I can give you.

[Question -- in English] Are you prepared, Mr President, to tell us now if the government plans to negotiate with the rebels soon and, if so, under what conditions?

[Duarte -- in English] Let me say once more, even though I have been expressing this for almost 2 years, that I make a clear distinction between negotiations and dialogue. I said it before, and I insist that I will not negotiate with anyone with arms on the table. So please understand me, I don't want to make the mistake of confusing the concept that this country believes that negotiations means in the context that is used in other countries about the concept of negotiations. [sentence as heard] Second then, let's talk about dialogue which is somethings else. I have called for a national dialogue, and I have said that before I had to make sure that this dialogue would not be a tactical dialogue; that I want it to be a sincere dialogue. But in order to be that I have to make every effort to correct the problems of the structure of the country, to give security to all sectors, and to establish a government capable of calling in and discussing with all sectors the problems of the country and the incorporation of all sectors into the democratic process. This is our first task, and this is the matter to which I will devote all of my efforts in the immediate future, until I obtain the conditions that will make me feel sure that the country is safe and secure for all sectors, and that the country is ready to incorporate all sectors into the democratic process. I will then call for the national dialogue with all sectors. That is to discuss the (?situation), but not to discuss the distributinon of power. Let me make this clear, too. I will not give to anybody the right that only the people have, and that is the right to govern themselves. And I will not accept pressures of minorities with arms in their hands to pressure to take a piece of the cake.

To me the dialogue should be established on the basis of what we all Salvadorans, from the extreme right to the extreme left, believe that is necessary to give for the benefit of the country. And the government [word indistinct] this effort first has to make all kinds of actions to obtain this result, open up the space so that all sectors, from the extreme right to the extreme left, are ready to call to the people in trying to obtain positions through the will of the people through the next election in which all the sectors could have representation in the National Assembly, which is the forum for the expression of the country. This is what I believe will have to be done. I am ready to do it, and this will be the process to do it.

[Question -- in English] Is there a timetable [words indistinct]?

[Duarte -- in English] No, I have no timetable because it depends on the reaction and the results and not on the time. I have been (?efficiently) working but what I have to measure is the results because if I establish a timetable I might get to the point in which I have been calling for a national dialogue and the conditions of the country are not ready, then I will not be in a sincere position to dialogue.

[Question] Mr President, it was recently said that your government plans to create a national security council. Can you tell us about this national security council that will analyze the country's political and military situation? Who will comprise it? On another topic, recently some FMLN-FDR spokesmen have said that your public statements about the possible dialogue -- about which President Monge has said his country would act as a mediator -- are contrary to what you say in private. They also say that there is ambiguity regarding the dialogue situation. Can you comment on this?

[Duarte] Let me answer the second question first. I don't think there has been ambiguity in my positions. What I have just said in Spanish and English is exactly what I have said for the last 3 years. Therefore, I have not changed one word regarding the concept of dialogue. Therefore, it is not true that there is ambiguity. What has happened is that other sectors interpret things as they want to interpret them. In this sense, I presume that FMLN sectors have wanted to interpret words that I don't know who has expressed, but I certainly have not. You have mixed up Costa Rican President Monge in this. You have cited remarks by President Monge which I believe were not made by him. I understand that President Monge said in Europe that he is willing to use his good offices to try to be an instrument of mediation between El Salvador, the Salvadoran Government, and the subversive sectors. But this is different from what some journalists have said President Monge said.

Therefore, I would like to make it clear that President Monge or any president, person, or institution could have the best intentions to try to be a mediator, to be an instrument to resolve the problem, to use his good offices to resolve the problem. That is what the Contadora Group is doing in general terms among the Central American nations, using its good offices. But this is different from reaching conclusions. I think that, fundamentally, I am proposing a formula to resolve the problem from the national viewpoint. Note that I have never mentioned mediators of any kind in all these years that I have spoken of the problem. What I have said is that I accept all the efforts of all sectors because that is good, but that the solution to the problems must come from the will and efforts of Salvadorans, because if the extreme left is not willing to find peace and wants to impose its formulas by pressuring with weapons in hand, this means that no matter how much the mediators or interveners want to resolve things, they will not resolve anything. On the other hand, if the government were
want to call it -- and impose its conditions and not understand the country's social phenomena and the country's reality, it couldn't resolve anything either.

This is what I call the tactical dialogue in which one talks just for the sake of talking. There could be a large number of good offices from many nations, but nothing would be resolved. As you will recall, this is what happened at the Vietnam talks. They spoke for years in Paris and nothing was resolved. They even discussed the rules for speaking. This is what has occurred and is still taking place in all the confrontations in the Middle East. They meet, talk, reach agreements, and sign them, but since they do not have the willingness to resolve the problem they will not resolve it.

Therefore, what I am suggesting is a formula in which the government is doing and will do everything necessary to create the conditions and atmosphere for the solution to be sincere and not tactical, and, second, that it accepts the good offices, and I say good offices, of all those wishing to contribute to the search for peace. And this ranges from the Salvadoran Red Cross, which is working to solve the human problems, to the nations -- the United States, or the Contadora Group -- all sectors in the world that are interested in seeking peace and are making efforts toward this. I think the Salvadoran Government should pay attention and be interested in this.

However, one must make a distinction between this measure and the action of dialogue per se. In this regard, I insist, I am proposing a mechanism, a procedure that will lead us to a national dialogue, under which we Salvadorans will sit down with the political will to discuss the nation's problems.

That is why I hold the viewpoint that El Salvador is moving from a government of military hegemony to a government of civilian hegemony and that my country's government, in accordance with the Constitution, has the authority to make the decisions with regard to the military command. As president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, I make decisions on the military command. The leftist politicians must also be able to do the same. If they are unable to have control over the guerrilla military command, then discussing a political solution makes no sense. Those who discuss the political problems and the political solutions must have authority so that the military and armed sectors will obey the political decisions. If they do not, the discussion would be senseless, and the logical thing would be for the discussion to be of a military nature. A discussion of a military nature is to sit down with rifles in hand and to see who has more. I am proposing a different system, a national dialogue, a discussion not of power but of the country's needs.

The second question was on the national security council. I have proposed the creation of the national security council, and the technical paperwork is being done to serve as a basis for this. Obviously, the issue of the creation of the national security council implies that the conflict in which we are involved is not simply a military confrontation, but that it involves a number of economic, social, political, military, and international issues that must be taken into consideration and that, therefore, we must create a means to discuss and draft policies and strategies capable of coping with the conflict at all levels. Therefore, the creation of this national security council will not only include the participation of the military, but also that of other sectors that will join efforts to draft a policy and strategy to confront the social conflict we face. Therefore, I think this information shows that we are preparing the basic document for this council, and I believe that I will be receiving this document in about 10 days.

[Question -- in English] Mr President, certain critics of El Salvador's human rights policy say that the mere transfer of military officers suspected of involvement in death squads is insufficient and that these men should be investigated and if there is evidence against them that they should be brought to trial. What is your reply to the critics?

[Duarte -- in English] I agree. If there is anyone who is proven to be involved or there is suspicion of being involved, he should be investigated. And if there is anyone who the investigations prove is really involved he should be tried. I have no hesitations to act along that line. This is the reason why I have to call upon all the Salvadorans that if there is any information on anything please to let us know because then we will be able to follow up this information. What I don't want is simply to act according to emotion because then it would be a mistake at the long run.

I have to take (?provisions) to make sure that my government counts with the people who are reliable to the government. That is the main reason why we have to make the changes in different positions in the government. I cannot work with the ministers who will not follow up my concepts. I will not work with the director of (?such an area), with anyone who would be working against my concepts. We have to be together in this action. This includes the military people too. This is the reason why if any military people is not ready to accept the basis in the Constitution, the constitutional rights of this government, then he is not reliable to work in the government. Therefore, that is the reason why I have rearranged some of the commanding officers, I have changed them in place and I have started from there. Whether there is no basis to believe that just by removing anyone to any place it will mean that he is responsible for any crime or not, that is something else. That will be another matter because we cannot confuse the (?post of) government with the actions of criminals. But if we attach the moral authority or moral concept that somebody is not reliable for any reason, I have to remove him from his post. This is the difference between the removal of anybody and the concept of prosecuting the crime, which is a different matter.

I do agree that it has to investigated, prosecuted -- any crime that is obviously in the basis of the symbolic actions that the country needs to establish order in this country. This is the reason why I have said that I have created investigating committees and this is the reason why I will not want to start by just creating a bluff of an investigation that will not get information. This is the reason why first I have to make sure that I have the instruments and the capacity and the technical capacity, and when I start working in that, then I'll have the capacity to obtain results. Because I don't want to make the mistake just to create symbolic things that will not go places. I want things to go places; I want things to have a capacity to investigate.

[Question -- in English] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte -- in English] Well, I absolutely agree with it. They have absolutely agreed with it and I have presented not only to the high command. This is the basis of the structure of [word indistinct] of the country. I have presented it to the Consejo de Ministros [Council of Ministers], which also will apply this formula along the line of the civilian and military authorities, and also I have talked with all the commanders. Last week, excuse me, this week, on Monday I had a 5-hour talk with all the commanders of the whole country discussing specifically my point of view concerning all the factors of the country so that there will be no doubt in the mind of the commanding of where we are going.

[Question -- in English] Are you happy with the progress of the Army [words indistinct?]

[Duarte -- in English] On what concept?

[Question -- in English] Generally?

[Duarte -- in English] I think that we all agree [word indistinct] that when the Army established the rule and actions to support the elections, that the Army accepted the responsibility without hesitation, and that the Army accepted the new commanders general of the Army, and accepted the general concept of what we are trying to do and that they all are working on that direction. I feel that up to this moment everything is going accordingly to what I believe it should have gone. And I think that the attitude of the commanders should open to increment our efforts in the direction of making this country a real democracy.

[Unidentified reporter] Jorge Armando Contreras of EL MUNDO will ask the last question at this press conference for local and foreign correspondents.

[Contreras] When the FMLN-FDR spoke of an ambiguity in your statements, they were referring specifically to your statement that you would not talk with people who would put their weapons on the table while at the same time you were asking for more U.S. military aid. I would like to hear your opinion or explanation in this regard.

[Duarte] Your question is an interpretation of what I say and do. I have said that I will negotiate with no one with rifles on the table. I do not think there is any doubt about what this means. This includes all sectors, all those who feel that they can pressure me with a weapon. It will not work. I have always spoken in general terms, but some have interpreted my words as being specific. However, specifically, I have said that I will not negotiate with the subversive sectors if they continue to believe that they will impose themselves through the use of violence and pressure. On the other hand, I have said that I will govern with the Constitution in hand. I do not think anyone can doubt the meaning of this. It means that I have a responsibility, and this responsibility tells me that, as president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, I have to watch over the establishment, training, integration, and strengthening of the Armed Forces so that it may serve as an institution that has accepted the democratic life, tranquillity, peace, safety of the nation, and the defense of national territory. That is my responsibility as president of the Republic and for this the Constitution creates an institution called the Armed Forces. Therefore, it is my duty to strengthen that institution so that it may serve as a guarantor of democracy, national security, and the defense of the national sovereignty.

If the subversive sectors are in the mountains, they are there unconstitutionally. They are people who have no regard for social discipline and have broken the rules of society. Therefore, from the legal viewpoint, they are common criminals [delincuentes] even though it stands to reason that some of them have chosen the path of the mountain because of injustices, lack of freedom, and the violence unleashed in the country. Therefore, it is my duty to ask for help to carry out the duties I have sworn to fulfill as president of the Republic.

The difference, therefore, lies in the fact that the Armed Forces, the institution for which I am requesting help, is an Armed Forces committed to democracy, freedom, and justice. It is committed to the Constitution, national security, and the country's sovereignty. However, the subversive sectors -- who are the ones that justify this attitude -- are asking the USSR, Cuba, and Nicaragua to help them, to intervene, to supply weapons -- all of this done against the will and attitude of the Salvadoran people. This was clearly demonstrated during the three elections, when the people said no to violence and to the guerrilla plans in the country.

Therefore, you can see that there is no contradiction in my stance. I am fulfilling my duty as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and I am fulfilling my duty as the president of the Republic in the search for peace through a national dialogue and by not negotiating with those who attempt to negotiate with weapons on the table.

[Question] Mr President, you have received the document prepared by the Contadora Group foreign ministers, and recently U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited the country; would you tell us if there are any differences between the U.S. and the Contadora stances? Mr President, what obstacles do you face in your search for peace and democracy in the country?

[Duarte] I believe you have a copy of the letter we distributed at the airport on the day that we received a copy of the Contadora document. If you did not receive your copy please request it through the Information Secretariat. I am sure they will provide you with a copy of the letter.

[Question] But the document?

[Duarte] No, you may not have a copy of the document. It is a confidential document, and the Contadora Group foreign ministers have asked the rulers not to make it public. It is a working document in which they have expanded on the points included in the letter and in which they have expressed their opinions and have evaluated the different points included in the document. Therefore, it is a simple working document to help the governments prepare to make decisions on each of the points. You have asked me the differences between the U.S. and Contadora stances?

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] The compatibility?

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I believe that the United States has publicly stated that it agrees with the 21-point declaration. Therefore, I see no incompatibility, and since the document presented by the foreign ministers is an expansion of the work goals of each of these 21 points, then I do not see any incompatibility from an overall viewpoint. What we could find are differences in the mechanisms, but not incompatibility of stance. It was in this spirit that George Shultz visited our country, and he explained this during his visit. It is in that same spirit that Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. special envoy for Central America, arrives today in El Salvador. He is coming to talk about these subjects, about peace in Central America and the search for peace in the area.

There is probably not that much of a difference between the way the United States and the Contadora Group think. I think that what we have is more of a concept that has been changing all along. First, the Contadora Group suggests bilateral relations, and for the past 2 years the Central American countries have suggested multilateral relations. Therefore, the document is based on the idea of multilateral relations rather than bilateral relations.

Here is where the idea of, let us say, the Nicaraguans and the ideas of the rest of Central America differ. They want to resolve their problmes with bilateral relations, whereas we feel that the problem is a Central American problem and must be approached in a multilateral manner. Aside from this point I see no other incompatibility, and I have said that I strongly support the multilateral effort, the integral effort of the measures proposed in the Contadora 21-point document. I do not agree with the idea that some points should be eliminated and that only some of these points be resolved because this would weaken the integral concept of democracy, which is what we are all seeking. I believe that this answers your question.

NO GOVERNMENT REACTION TO MNR STATEMENT

PA200337 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] There has still been no reaction from Jose Napoleon Duarte's government about the most recent published statement -- perhaps the first published statement so far this year -- of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, including its peace, dialogue, and negotiation proposals. Doctor Guillermo Manuel Ungo, current president of the FDR, belongs to this party. According to the rebels' proposals, the negotiations should be carried out in San Jose, Costa Rica, and President Luis Alberto Monge would act as a mediator. Despite multiple contacts with the Secretariat of Information, Ministry of the Presidency, and the President's Office, there is still no official report or comment on the MNR's proposals. The rebel proposal indicated in one of its publications yesterday that the current government should choose between peace or war.

Meanwhile, the rebels continue to increase their activities in the eastern zone of the country. It is reported that tomorrow, Wednesday, at approximately 1100, President Jose Napoleon Duarte himself will offer a statement during a press conference with national and international journalists.

COPREFA SEES 'INTERNAL DIVISION' IN FMLN RANKS

PA201644 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, communique issued in San Salvador, read by unidentified COPREFA official]

[Text] This is a communique from COPREFA headquarters. Dissident FMLN Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, who is a chief commander of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] and director of the clandestine Radio Venceremos, is the person who, using the pseudonym Luisa, signed a document voicing strong criticism of that terrorist group's leadership. That document, released by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, outlined the problems of decreased popular support on the extremists' combative morale, the increase in desertions, and the international isolation of the FMLN, all of which were attributed to the incompetence of its commanders.

Commander Luisa's criticism and charges gain greater significance in view of her position within the extremist command structure and its coincidence with the disappearance of Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, alias Baltazar. He was in charge of the so-called southeastern front and was second in command in the ERP.

These two incidents widen the internal division that has been commonplace in the FMLN since its origin in separate organizations, later drawn together in an apparent unity that never really existed. Moreover, due to their repercussions and importance, these incidents hasten the fall of the extremists operating in El Salvador on the political-military level in their unsuccessful attempts to change the minds of a people who have already chosen their path -- namely democracy.

COPREFA OFFICIAL CITED ON ARMY OPERATIONS

PA202329 San Salvador LA PRESNA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] COPREFA, the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, has reported important Army victories in several operations carried out over the weekend in various areas of the country.

According to a COPREFA spokesman, 2d Infantry Brigade troops, headquartered in Santa Ana, attacked a terrorist column near the San Rafael Farm in the Potrerillos de la Laguna village in the canton of the same name. As a result, one extremist was killed and many were wounded. A four-chamber FAL rifle and numerous 7.62 CAL cartidges were seized from the dead extremist.

The 3d Brigade's Ponce Battalion has carried out two operations, the first near San Fernando, Morazan Department, in which it inflicted a considerable number of deaths on the FMLN. No specific numbers or estimates were reported. During that clash five soldiers were injured and were immediately evacuated from the combat area and taken to medical centers. The other operation was carried out in the Tijeretas village, near Torola also in Morazan Department. No casualties were reported on either side.

Military Detachment No 3 troops, headquartered in La Union, the COPREFA spokesman added, clashed with FMLN guerrillas in Los Coyotes Hill, Sociedad, Morazan Department. As a result, the guerrillas suffered an undetermined number of casualties, dead and wounded.

In Bonete Hill, Carolina, San Miguel Department, Leon Battalion troops clashed with subversive columns and, as a result, a considerable number of rebels were wounded. It was reported that the Atonal Battalion had clashed with extremists near Meanguera del Norte, Morazan Department. No reports on whether there were any casualties on either side have been received.

The COPREFA spokesman reported that the 6th Infantry Brigade, headquartered in Usulutan, was the most active. That brigade clashed with terrorists in the following places: (Playon El Rico), (Sitio del Muerto), (Rincon del Brujo), and (Mata de Guineo Island), Jiquilisco Department. The number of casualties, especially on the FMLN side, had not been reported as yesterday.

Finally, he said that the Armed Forces had suffered a minimum number of slight injuries and no deaths.

## REBEL GROUPS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACKS

### PRTC Members Claim Bombings

PA201322 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2115 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Cadena Sonora's news department has received a report from the persons who planted the bombs that exploded this afternoon in the (Yomori) and Miramontes neighborhoods. The report says the following:

This afternoon at 1400, urban guerrilla units of the (Marogeo Cruz) Peoples Liberation Guerrilla Group carried out a sabotage operation against the regime's communications system. The sabotage was carried out as part of the "Let Us Expand Sabotage and the People's War Against the Dictatorship's Terror in Rural Areas" campaign. The telephone boxes were located in the Miramontes and (Yomori) neighborhoods.

In other words, members of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, which is part of the FMLN, has claimed responsibility for the action. This information was given to our news department over the telephone.

## Urban Front Attacks Businessman

PA200427 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1450 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Dear listeners, a few minutes ago we received a telephone call from the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front claiming responsibility for the machinegunning of Mr Ernesto Quintanilla. This morning radio stations reported that this man had been machinegunned near the [name indistinct] church. We repeat, a telephone call was made to our press department with the following report: Memebers of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front have machinegunned Mr Ernesto Quintanilla. He was one of the persons who allowed the capture of several union members [word indistinct], and he was the executioner of our working classes. This is proof of our front's decision to make sure that the working classes' rights and interests are respected. The operation was carried out yesterday at 0735, in front of the [name indistinct] church.

## REBELS BLOCK TRAFFIC, DESTROY VEHICLES ON HIGHWAYS

PA200457 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Good morning, dear listeners of the first newscast in El Salvador. We will now tour the countryside with our reports: The northeastern zone of the country presents, for the second consecutive day, a desolate panorama on its highways -- on the military routes, the Pan-American Highway, and the Coastal Highway. We will give details for each department:

Military sources in La Union confirm that yesterday afternoon leftist rebels blocked traffic near km 18 on the highway to the Honduran border, near the El Amatillo border post. Rebels set fire to a pickup and a private vehicle; they also damaged the tires on approximately 15 private vehicles that were placed across the Military Route, toward to the Honduran border. According to the official reports, no lives were lost.

According to the military report, confirmed by civilians and bus drivers coming from northern La Union Department this morning -- since 0500 -- rebels groups have stationed themselves near the road to El Sauce, Blocking traffic, stopping vehicles approaching the area, and puncturing tires. It has also been confirmed that near the turnoff to El Tamarindo, southern La Union Department, the rebels tried to burn a bus of the interdepartmental service during the evening hours. However, the fire was controlled by the bus owner and its passengers.

The National Directorate of Land Transportation in San Miguel this morning confirmed that interdepartmental transportation to the capital has been paralyzed because bus drivers are afriad that their vehicles will be destroyed. The same situation prevails in San Miguel and other departments in the eastern sector.

## ARMY, CIVIL DEFENSE FORCES CLASH WITH 'TERRORISTS'

PA210339 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, communique issued in San Salvador; date not given -- read by unidentified COPREFA official]

[Text] Civil defense members in the town of El Resbaladero, jurisdiction of Santa Ana, clashed with terrorists yesterday afternoon near the village of Los Rivas, in the same jurisdiction. Three terrorists were killed during the clash and one of the civil defense members lost his life.

In addition, four terrorists were wounded during a clash with members of the 3d Infantry Brigade, on the Pan-American Highway, near the turnoff to the town of Lolotique, San Miguel Department.

REBEL RADIOS REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIVITY

Sabotage, San Miguel Clashes

PA200357 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, we have received information from San Salvador on the sabotage of telephone installations. The report from the central front indicates that as part of the "Let Us Expand Sabotage and the People's War Against the Dictatorship's Terror in Rural Areas" campaign, at 1400 on 18 June (Marsogeo Cruz) urban commandos of the FMLN blew up three telephone exchange boxes in the Miramontes neighborhood of San Salvador. This action forms part of the activities we are carrying out to intensify the war for freedom and democracy. This report was sent from San Salvador by Companero (Fernando Bayardo) in charge of the (Marsogeo Cruz) commandos.

A report on the actions on the country's highways indicates that our units, which maintained control over the Military Route since 0500 today, have carried out various actions to sabotage electric power. They have downed electric power lines on that road in La Union Department.

Attention, here is more information on other actions by guerrilla units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona Northern Group. Our units attacked positions of the Cuscatlan Battalion in Cuidad Barrios. On Tuesday, 19 June, our guerrilla units staged a harassment attack on positions of the Cuscatlan Battalion in Ciudad Barrios in northern San Miguel Department. The attack began at 0300 and continued until 0900, when our units withdrew in an orderly manner. As a result of this action against the Cuscatlan Battalion in Ciudad Barrios, we inflicted one dead and six wounded on the enemy. We sustained one wounded. This is a report we received from northern San Miguel Department.

Here is another report on our guerrilla units in northern San Miguel Department. FMLN units seized control of the town of Chapeltique for 6 hours. On Tuesday, 19 June, simultaneously with the harassment attack on the Cuscatlan Battalion in Ciudad Barrios, FMLN guerrilla units held control of Chepeltique for 6 hours. They sabotaged the [word indistinct]. As a result of this action, more reinforcements were sent to Ciudad Barrios.

Farabundo Marti on Fighting

PA200438 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Our forces are carrying out a new military campaign throughout the national territory. We are operating in various areas of the national territory to sabotage the war economy of the regime maintained by the millions from the Yankees.

On the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, our revolutionary weapons have inflicted no fewer than (?63) casualties in the battles waged in northern Morazan, San Miguel, and La Union Departments. In yesterday's battles near Jocoaitique in Morazan Department, we inflicted six dead and wounded on the dictatorship's troops.

On that same eastern front, FMLN units have seized control of the main highways. Our guerrilla and militia units have been active on the road to the Honduran border near El Amatillo. Our forces have seized control of important stretches of the Coastal and Pan-American Highways.

On Sunday, 17 June, other units seized a stretch of the Coastal Highway on the (Los Frailes) turnoff and erected a barricade at 0600. Shortly afterward, an enemy patrol appeared. After 15 minutes of fighting, we withdrew without problems.

On 5, 9, 11, and 13 June, our people's militias distributed propaganda in El Tablon and Los Hornos Cantons in the jurisdiction of San Francisco Javier, Usulutan Department. They also distributed propaganda in [names indistinct] and El Delirio Canton in Usulutan Department. The propaganda included calls to patriotic soldiers to join the people's struggle so as to jointly confront the imperialist gringos' aggression.

## HONDURAS

### ECONOMY SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON CTH STRIKE

PA200447 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Economy and Commerce Secretary Camilo Rivera Giron interviewed by Julio Armando Valdes on 18 June, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Valdes] The council of ministers met yesterday with President Roberto Suazo Cordova. We asked the economy and commerce secretary the reason for this meeting.

[Rivera Giron] It has been said that the Honduran Workers Federation [CTH] will go on strike, and we have to think about what could happen to the country because it is our responsibility to maintain the tranquillity and safety of the investments in our country and to protect the economy and the safety to the people in general in Honduras. Therefore, what we did was contribute our ideas to [word indistinct].

[Valdes] As a former Honduran Private Enterprise Council [COHEP] director, do you know if private enterprise will support the government?

[Rivera Giron] [Words indistinct] it is quite natural for them to be against a strike, because supporting a strike would be against their own interests, the interests of private enterprise. Such a strike directly affects private enterprise.

[Valdes] Has the government decided to adopt any security measure to protect investments?

[Rivera Giron] No measures have been adopted. We do not know if the strike will be declared. We have to wait until it is declared; there is still time for them to realize that a strike will not solve the country's situation. The measures adopted are necessary measures, adopted not only by Honduras but by all the American countries except two, Trinidad and Tobago and Panama. These measures were adopted to prevent a regrettable situation such as the one that occurred in Santo Domingo. However, we do not believe that this will happen in Honduras because the people are wise and know that this is a situation affecting the whole world, not only Honduras.

If we are to get the refinancing we need [works indistinct] ratification of $30 million for solving the economic problems faced by Honduras for us to adopt measures, as those we will be adopting shortly at the Economy and Commerce Secretariat to encourage investment and create jobs in this country.

[Valdes] However, we learned today that at the government level some measures had already been adopted to fire people should the strike go into effect.

[Rivera Giron] No, I do not think this is true, because we just came from there and we did not talk about this. We were discussing the strike and what should be done if it is declared, the methods to be used that would least affect the country, the people, and the economy.

[Valdes] Did the council of ministers discuss any tax amendments or review Decree 85-84?

[Rivera Giron] Yes; this is a very difficult matter. Some (?suggestions) were sent to the National Congress. However, this has already been published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and already sent to the IMF for study [words indistinct] with regard to a review of the public spending and [words indistinct] for us to continue to be eligible for credit and for the refinancing of our debt.

[Valdes] It is said that some work centers and companies will be militarized.

[Rivera Giron] That subject has not been discussed. That rumor came from youths, because exaggeration is [word indistinct] of the house and everyone imagines the most drastic measures possible. However, the government has not adopted such a measure. It is adopting more peaceful and less harmful measures for the country. Our government is here to defend its country, its economy, and its people.

[Valdes] Will the government give in to pressures from the unions?

[Rivera Giron] I think that this is impossible. [passage indistinct]

GEN LOPEZ VIEWS STRIKE MOVEMENT, COUP PROSPECTS

PA201518 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In an interview with Radio America, General Walter Lopez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has ruled out the possibility of a coup d'etat. Gen Lopez was interviewed by journalist Ochoa y Martinez while he was attending the award ceremony of the Association of Sports Journalists. Walter Lopez commented on the Armed Forces' position in relation to the strike called by the Confederation of Honduran Workers, CTH. Here is a recording of the interview:

[Begin recording] [Ochoa y Martinez] Gen Walter Lopez Reyes, welcome to Radio America, an authentic informative voice of our people. Thank you for giving us an opportunity to interview you from our main studios. What is your position regarding the recent incidents in the country, which are closely related to the position of the organized working class grouped in the CTH, which has called for a general strike? In this respect, we would like to ask you: Will the Armed Forces repress this workers' movement? Good evening, Gen Lopez Reyes.

[Lopes Reyes] Good evening, Ochoa. First of all, I must say that the word repress that you just used is not the policy of the Armed Forces, particularly at this time, under my command. I must say that I am concerned over the situation, because our country is going through one of the most critical moments in its history. I think that the workers and the people in general understand that this strike is probably the result of something that is affecting our society, or that maybe the workers have been misled. I would say that we have not yet used all the means available to resolve the problem. What we need is more time to sit down and discuss the matter in order to find feasible solutions that would bring benefits to our country. I take this opportunity to urge the unions involved and their leaders to sit down and talk. We cannot peremptorily say no to everything the government proposes. We must make a greater effort, we must make a greater sacrifice, since what we are trying to do is save our country. If we adopt intransigent positions, I believe that we will not reach any conclusions. Therefore, I take this opportunity, Ochoa, to invite the unions that perhaps find themselves trapped in a desperate situation to sit down and talk tomorrow, at any time, in order to seek a solution for our current problem.

[Ochoa y Martinez] Thank you Gen Lopez Reyes, for your answer. There is a general feeling in the country that the recent incidents involving the organized working class could generate a coup d'etat. Is this true or possible?

[Lopez Reyes] Here too, Ochoa, I will say that I don't think our people, the Honduran people in general, are interested in a coup d'etat. If there are groups that would like this solution to our problems, they are mistaken. Common sense should prevail at this time. Before this occurs, I would say that we still have many alternatives, we still have many ways out before arriving at a situation of crisis. Therefore, the possibilities for consolidating a coup d'etat are totally out of the question. I think that the largest part of our society, the Armed Forces, and the government are aware of all this, and, if there are any groups who favor a coup as a solution, they are minority groups and will not have any support at this time.

[Ochoa y Martinez] Gen Lopez, imposing on you some more, I would like to conclude this exchange of views through Radio America by asking you: If the executive branch calls on the Honduran Armed Forces to intervene and send men to the work centers when the general strike decreed by the CTH takes place, what would your reaction be?

[Lopez Reyes] Well, in answer to your question, I would have to abide the Constitution and carry out the orders of the Armed Forces commander in chief, who is the president of the Republic. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT-UNION AGREEMENT AVERTS CTH STRIKE

PA201456 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] As we reported earlier this morning, government and union leaders have averted the strike that the Honduran Workers Confederation [CTH] had called. Here is [CTH Secretary General] Andres Victor Artiles, as he reads the principal agreements reached with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova:

[Begin Artiles recording] The Honduran Governmen, aware of its responsibility to maintain tranquillity and social well-being, has been briefed on the productive forces' concerns and demands. The talks have arrived at the following agreements:

1. The executive branch, based on the rights conferred on it by the Constitution, will submit to the National Congress a draft to reform Article 40 of Decree 85-84, by which the emergency dispositions established in general and specific laws will remain unchanged.

2. This draft will also propose the reform of Article 6 of the Stamp Act, by virtue of which all applications submitted to government entities will continue to be made on first-class stamped paper, as stipulated in Article 5 of the same law.

3. In view of the need for the implementation of Paragraph F of Article 1 of Decree 85-84 to be regulated, the government, with the participation of civil serve associations and legally constituted labor organizations, will establish a procedure for the placement of government bonds among the public sector. It is hereby understood that such a measure will be implemented only after the due norms are established, and that the placement of the bonds is noncompulsory.

4. By virtue of an agreement between the parties, and as an expression of its ideology, the government reiterates its support for the collective bargaining system. The system has legal legitimacy and constitutes a guarantee to organized labor. It will be implemented according to the possibilities of each institution's economic system.

5. The executive branch, through the Economy and Commerce Secretariat, in accordance with Decree 91 of 8 November 1973, will temporarily expand the list of staple products that are under price control. This is intended to prevent the undue rise of prices and abuses against consumers. Control mechanisms will be strengthened, and verification measures will be improved.

In view of the fact that the country's economic recovery depends on the reactivation of the productive forces, the Honduran Government will adopt legal measures intended to guarantee labor stability so that Decree 85-84 will not be utilized as the basis for the dismissal of workers in an effort to undertake internal reorganizations that might affect labor stability.

The Honduran Government reiterates its willingness to make a continuous review of the effects that adopted measures have on labor. It will also propose mechanisms that will enable the demands of the peasant, worker, and business sectors to be analyzed so as to arrive at the most adequate formula to face the economic crisis that Honduras is experiencing in a way that will not have a negative effect on the masses.

Tegucigalpa, 19 June 1984. The agreement is signed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova and CTH representatives Andres Victor Artiles, (Francisco Guerrero Gonzalez), Mariano de Jesus Gonzalez, and (Ignacio Arandeliz). [end recording]

## Suazo Hails Agreement

PA201513 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1310 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Speech by President Roberto Suazo Cordova, date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] It has fallen to us to rule at a time of profound crisis at various levels, under circumstances of grave economic deterioration that have repercussions on the everyday activities of the various sectors that make up Honduran society. In order to overcome these adverse conditions, the legislative branch approved a number of measures for financial readjustment.

At all times we sought to minimize those aspects that might negatively affect our country's poorer sectors. The executive branch took the initiative of submitting the corresponding plan to the National Congress, considering that this would be the less risky and less demaging path for our entire people, and the course needed to promote a healthy recovery of the national economy.

My administration's actions led several labor unions, management organizations, and other social and economic sectors to express views on these measures. In view of this situation, my administration gave new evidence of its constant interest in dialogue and the exchange of opinions, in a constructive effort for a convergence of wills around the common denominator of what is best for both the present and the future of Honduras.

We have maintained this dialogue with profound democratic conviction, and this dialogue has been the appropriate instrument leading to agreements and understandings on behalf of the country. The primary goal has always been the belief that the most cherished national interests must prevail above and beyond circumstantial actions. In this manner the organized Honduran labor class, which in its long history marked by sacrifices has earned well-deserved achievements, has once again demonstrated its willingness to engage in analysis, as well as its capacity to understand that patriotism is a permanent value that should be strengthened with dignity for the good of the Honduras that we all want.

A paralysis of productive activities, whatever their nature, would have caused, in these crucial times, irreparable damage to our already precarious economy and would have further deepened the existing crisis. In this regard, we have listened with perseverance to the views expressed to us, and have been receptive to the recommendations made by the Confederation of Honduran Workers, CTH; the General Central Organization of Workers, CGT; the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise, COHEP: and other representative sectors. It has been considered both advisable and healthy to engage in a process of examination and revision of some of the measures adopted, using to this end the appropriate legal channels, as befits a de jure regime where the branches of power are separate, independent, and complementary, without a subordinate relationship.

The government is fully aware of its role as a harmonizer of interests and of its obligation to listen to and heed requests, as long as they are in accordance with the national interest, in order to preserve social peace, the prevalence of pluralist democracy, and the principle of authority, which should be a norm of respect and promote unity between the rulers and those ruled.

With the feelings of a Honduran who wants the best for his fatherland, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the unions and other social sectors that have expressed their solidarity with the government over which I preside by the will of the people, and have expressed their rejection of procedures that lie outside the framework of the law, which could be taken advantage of by the waiting claws of the enemies of democracy.

I also wish to express my gratitude to Brigadier General Walter Lopez Reyes, the chief of the Armed Forces, and to Presidency Minister Carlos Roberto Flores, who through their constant hard work helped draft formulas of understanding to achieve an honorable and satisfactory solution.

Once again I feel comforted by the civic maturity demonstrated by the Honduran people, the working class, and the management sectors. This is clear proof that the country's superior interests lie above and beyond individual or group interests.

This is also a palpable demonstration that dialogue is the most suitable means to strengthen harmonious coexistence and lay the groundwork for collective understanding and an authentic national dialogue that bolsters the determination of both the people and the government to walk together toward a future marked by the well-being of all Hondurans.

GROUP CHARGES UNREST AIMS AT ALVAREZ' RETURN

PA201558 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The hitherto unknown Movement for Redress for the Working Class [movimiento de Revindicacion de la Clase Obrera] has circulated a bulletin charging that the workers who are protesting the new taxes seek to detablize the government in order to pave the way for General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez to return. The group charges that three well-known Hondurans are receiving money and instructions to carry out a campaign to sow unrest in Honduras.

In view of the Honduran Workers Confederation's [CTH] announced strike -- which is being promoted and encouraged by the current CTH leadership on orders from the Association for the Development of Honduras, APROH, of which it is a member -- the Movement for Redress for the Working Class comes before the companero workers to denounce the meddling by foreign forces whose fundamental objective is to destablize our democratic system and to set the stage for a comeback by APROH's president, Gen Alvarez Martinez.

[Words indistinct] frequent trips to St Petersburg, Florida, United States of America, by Benjamin Villaneuva, (Valentin Flores), and Mario Ivan Casco to receive instructions and money from APROH's president in order to finance the campaign to sow unrest in the country and destablize our democratic system, which has resulted from the joint efforts of all Hondurans.

## NICARAGUA

TELCOR DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOVIET VISIT

PA200431 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Report by Alvaro Banarelo]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services [TELCOR] delegation led by TELCOR Minister Subcommander Enrique Schmidt Cuadra has returned to Nicaragua after visiting the USSR 5-13 June.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the TELCOR delegation held talks with a Soviet delegation headed by the Soviet communications minister. They discussed the problems of cooperation in the communications field and aspects related with the construction of the ground station of the Intersputnik communications system in Nicaragua. A contract was also signed with the Moscow Prommashimport export-import enterprise for the supply of material and equipment for the construction of this ground station. The ground station will permit the establishment of telephone, telegraph, television, radiophoto, and radiobroadcasting communications with the countries that have this kind of station.

## DANIEL ORTEGA MAKES EAST EUROPEAN TOUR

For East European reportage on Coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Daniel Ortega's visit to the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Czechoslovakia, which began in the GDR on 20 June, see the appropriate country section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT beginning with the 20 June issue.

## PCDEN DECRIES PARTIES' ELECTION NONPARTICIPATION

PA201603 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Communist Party of Nicaraguan [PCDEN] has strongly rebuked the Social Democratic and the Constitutionalist Liberal Parties for deciding not to participate in the elections. Those parties announced today that they were not going to nominate candidates for November's elections.

PCDEN Secretary General Eli Altamirano in a press statement labeled the decisions part of the Reagan administration's imperialist objectives and plans for aggression against Nicaragua. The PCDEN warned the revolutionary government not to be influenced by some extremist groups. He was referring to the decision taken by the two right-wing parties, which are members of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board.

## PASTORA PROMISES TO RETURN NO LATER THAN 19 JULY

PA201215 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] In an effort to get further reports on the return of Commander Eden Pastora, we made direct contact with our special correspondent for Voice of Sandino, Companero Jesus, who told us that our top political-military leader is impatient to return to our mountains, to the side of his heroic fighters.

According to our commander's own words, he will be back by 19 July at the latest, the date of the people's victory over Somoza's dictatorship, a victory that was seized by the nine Cuban-Soviets. Our revolutionary morale and our libertarian spirit are the banners that encourage us to remain in the struggle for the rescue of our revolution, which has been betrayed by the nine pseudocommanders. Although our top leader Eden Pastora is not with us in person, his thoughts, ideals, and revolutionary spirit are with us in every battle, whether in the political field or the military field.

The struggle continues because Sandino lives! Free fatherland or death!

## ARDE WAR BULLETIN REPORTS ON ZELAYA FIGHTING

PA202140 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, war bulletin issued on 19 June in Sarapiqui "free territory of Nicaragua"]

[Text] The ARDE Armed Forces General Command announces the following to the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world:

1. During the month of May, the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya column of the German Pomares and Octavio Molina units which operate in Zelaya Department inflicted 103 casualties on the Cuban-Soviet upstart Sandinist People's Army [EPS] during its search-and-attack missions.

2. The actions by the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya column took place in the Rio Plata and 19 July areas.

3. The leaders of these heroic columns [as heard] are: Companero Zancudo, Companero Conflicto, and Companero Mariposa. All of them were led by and acted in coordination with our commander in chief, Eden Pastora Gomez, ARDE. We did not suffer casualties during the May clashes.

4. The Sandino Revolutionary Front [FRS] fighters within that column recovered from our people's enemies 2 AK-47 rifles, 5 AK-47 cartridge clips, 150 AK-47 rounds, 120 rounds for M-60 machineguns, boots, and military uniforms.

Our fighers' morale soars with each confrontation, in contrast to the morale of the pro-Soviet EPS, which in every clash demonstrates the lack of the moral authority that characterizes the ARDE fighters. We fight for liberty for our workers and peasants. We are at war for the sake of liberty. We are preparing to kill or to die, paying tribute to the slogan of our general of free men: Free Fatherland or Death!

Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of ARDE armed forces.

## BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH DPRK -- Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan acting foreign minister, and O Sung-hwan, DPRK ambassador to Nicaragua, signed a cooperation agreement today. The agreement includes provisions for the exchange of diplomatic personnel. Both countries had already signed a commercial agreement whereby the DPRK established a $30-million line of credit for the purchase of agricultural, metalworking and chemical products. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Jun 84 PA]

LAND DISTRIBUTION TO PEASANTS -- The celebration of the agrarian month will begi in Nicaragua tomorrow. Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, agricultural and agrarian reform minister, has said that in 1984 the Nicaraguan peasants will be given more than 500,000 hectares of land. Since October 1981, the state has distributed to the peasants almost one-third of the cultivated land in the country. They have also received $500 million worth of farm machinery and financial aid from the government. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Jun 84 PA]

USSR TALKS TO END WITH SIGNING OF PROTOCOL

FL201337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The working sessions of the 14th meeting of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation are scheduled to end today. The meeting will end with the signing of a final protocol after examining important topics dealing with economic, scientific, and technical cooperation included in the agenda.

Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee, heads the Soviet side and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and member of the Politburo, the Cuban side.

This intergovernmental commission is responsible for examining all matters related to economic, foreign, and bilateral ties of the two nations, and coordinates the corresponding activities of Soviet and Cuban organizations.

SOVIETS ALLOW RESALE OF OIL FOR HARD CURRENCY

FL202236 Bridgetown CANA in English 2213 GMT 20 Jun 84

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Text] Havana, June 20, CANA-REUTER -- Cuba, which has been hit by low world prices for its major export, sugar, has turned to reselling Soviet oil imports to offset its loss of hard currency, trade sources said today.

A Bank of Cuba report circulated among a few Western diplomats here shows the Havana government resold about 600 million dollars worth of fuel imports from its Soviet ally last year -- a 57 per cent increase on 1982.

It revealed that hard currency sales of sugar, normally Cuba's main source of dollars, fell to some 340 million dollars compared with more than 650 million dollars in 1982.

The world sugar price rose to 11.5 cents a lb last August after hitting a five year low of 5.5 cents in late 1982 but is now back below six cents a lb.

"The Soviets allowed and are continuing to allow Cuba to sell its oil surplus on the spot market to raise much-needed hard currency," one trade source told REUTERS.

The source explained that Cuba imported a fixed amount of Soviet oil each year at well below market rates and that the re-export deal made any savings doubly beneficial.

The bank statistics show that fuel re-exports made up more than a third of Cuba's 1.5 billion dollar hard-currency exports last year.

The Soviet Government's preferential treatment for Cuba contrasts with that shown to its other Comecon allies which have had to cut back their Soviet oil imports in recent years.

Cuban Bank President Raul Leon Torras, who is currently trying to reschedule almost half of Cuba's three billion dollar debt to the West, acknowledged the importance of the fuel re-exports in a recent interview.

"We were able to compensate for convertible currency operations by economising on fuel...we made up for some 840,000 fewer tonnes of sugar that could have been exported," he told a Cuban newspaper.

Cuba, whose total sugar production fell to 7.2 million tonnes last year compared with 8.2 million tonnes in 1981-82, is currently taking part in negotiations in Geneva on a new international sugar agreement to stabilise prices.

COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH UPPER VOLTA

PA190204 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Cuba and Upper Volta signed two cooperation agreements and an aviation agreement at the end of the first session of the mixed intergovernmental cooperation commission.

The Upper Voltan delegation was led by Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo, who said that the results of this first meeting laid the foundations for the future development of mutual cooperation.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who led the Cuban participants in the talks, expressed our people's willingness to work alongside this African country in eradicating the evils inherited from colonialism, and in overcoming ignorance, backwardness, and disease.

DELEGATION DENOUNCES COERCION, THREATS TO UNESCO

FL201140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has denounced the use of coercion and threats to subjugate UNESCO's actions. The Cuban delegation stated that besides these attempts, there is the idea of depoliticizing and paralyzing the UN system.

With respect to the proposal on implementation of the international program for the development of communications and the new international information order, Cuba voiced concern over the escalation of pressures and the announced U.S. intention of abandoning UNESCO.

U.S. SENATE VOTES AGAINST CUBAN 'EXPANSION'

PA210121 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] With 77 votes in favor and 3 against the U.S. Senate has approved a declaration saying that the government is willing to oppose, even by force, the expansion of Cuban influence in Latin America. The document was proposed by Idaho Republican Senator Steven Symms and was approved during the debates to approve the 1985 Pentagon budget. This document will now be presented to the full Congress. Its text is similar to another one which was approved in August 1982, and proposed by the same senator.

In addition, with 58 votes against and 38 in favor, the U.S. Senate rejected an amendment to decrease U.S. aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. This amendment was proposed by Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy and Hawaii Senator Daniel Inouye and is aimed at limiting U.S. military aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to $6 million. The Senate had previously rejected an amendment prohibiting the participation of U.S. air and ground forces in the fighting in El Salvador and Nicaragua. The Senate is discussing the 1985 defense budget.

COMMENTARY ON 'UNITAS 25' NAVAL EXERCISES

PA201354 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Once again, U.S. warships will traverse the waters near Latin American coasts in the intimidating warlike "Unitas 25" exercises.

After the triumph of the Cuban revolution, in mid-1959, the Pentagon began the Unitas exercises under the pretext of defending the hemisphere's security. Since that date, these exercises have been held every year, and our peoples could see them during August or September.

The exercises planned for this year, however, will be carried out during this month, with the participation of the Brazilian, Venezuelan, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadoran, Peruvian, Paraguayan, and Uruguayan Navies.

The Unitas 25 exercises, directed by the U.S. Navy, include amphibious attacks and jungle fighting exercises, in which members of the U.S. 2d Marine Division will participate. The division is stationed at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Ed Cook, a Pentagon spokesman, has reported that the U.S. Navy is represented in these exercises by the battleship Iowa, the destroyers Sutherland and Macdonough, the guided-missle frigate Talbot, the amphibious landing craft Fairfax County, and two submarines.

Cook said he did not believe that the Unitas 25 exercises were related to the current Central American political situation, although he did not discard the U.S. military command's intention that the exercises serve as a warning to the region's countries.

During the Unitas 24 exercises in 1983, U.S. Rear Admiral Clinton Taylor said that one of the U.S. objectives during the Unitas military exercises is to prevent a repetition in Latin America of what is happening today in Central America.

One of the most important stages of the Unitas 24 exercises was an amphibious landing of U.S. and Brazilian Marines in the Marambia region on the Bahia coastal area in Brazil's northern region. Only the Colombian and Chilean Navies participated with the U.S. Navy in the Unitas 23 exercises in 1982, since the other Latin American countries declined the invitation to participate in protest of Washington's support for the United Kingdom during its war against Argentina for the Malvinas Islands.

It is evident that the Pentagon is again trying to demonstrate its military power through the current naval exercises in order to intimidate Latin American peoples at a time when a growing rebellious movement is taking place throughout the subcontinent.

In addition, Washington is trying to show its regional allies that it is willing to cooperate with them in the crushing of any outburst of rebellion and is ready to prevent what the United States has called new Cuba's and Nicaragua's in the area.

But istory has shown with specific examples that neither navy, nor aviation, or infantry, or any other armed body of the United States or its allies can stop the peoples' revolutionary uprising.

This was shown by Augusto Cesar Sandino in Nicaragua in the early 1930's and by Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.

These new Unitas exercises will not prevail over the peoples of our America who are becoming more and more aware of the unity required in the struggle against the chief enemy of mankind, U.S. imperialism.

NUJOMA, U.S. DEMOCRATS CITED ON NAMIBIAN FREEDOM

PA201357 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, has said that instead of accepting the UN plan for the independence of Namibia, South Africa has allied itself with the U.S. Government and has continued to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist soldiers from the People's Republic of Angola.

U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, a Democrat, has called for an arms embargo, controls on exports, and a ban of credits to South Africa, among other measures, in an effort to help the people of the nation achieve independence.

Jesse Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic Party nomination, has noted the need for an end to foreign intervention in Namibia and South Africa and condemned the policy of constructive alliance that President Ronald Reagan has developed in order to protect the racist clique in Pretoria.

SECTS IN MEXICO 'INFILTRATED' BY CIA

FL202354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Religious sects infiltrated by the CIA are trying to penetrate in Central America according to reports by Mexican Christian communities.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT IN ROME ON 3-DAY VISIT

FL201603 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1409 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge arrived today at Fiumicino Airport, Rome, where he was received by Italian President Sandro Pertini with the honors accorded to chiefs of state.

Monge flew to Rome from Brussels, Belgium, to begin a 3-day official visit to Italy, which is the seventh country he has visited on his tour of Western Europe to explain the policy of neutrality proclaimed by his government.

During his stay in Rome, the Costa Rican president will meet with important Italian political figures to study ways to support the Contadora Group's efforts to pacify the tense Central American region.

Luis Alberto recently declared in Brussels that Costa Rica has not been a accomplice in any action taken against Nicaragua and reiterated that his government maintains a neutral posture.

COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA REACH AGREEMENTS

FL201952 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] San Jose -- It has been officially announced in San Jose that Costa Rica and Nicaragua have reached positive agreements in the Prevention and Supervision Commission, sponsored by the Contadora Group, after recent incidents instigated by the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. Costa Rican Minister of Public Security Angel Edmundo Solano said that both sides held very positive positions and that dialogue continues to be the basic element through which we can reach agreement.

U.S. CHURCHWOMEN'S MURDERERS SENTENCED

FL201512 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Several months after the start of the trial of the murderers of four U.S. churchwomen in El Salvador in 1980, the authorities of this country have sentenced the murderers to 30 years in prison. This sentence covers up the role of those who ordered the murders. Such is the case of Minister of Defense General Eugenio Vides Casanova, one of the principal accessories to the murders.

The international press says the goal of the sentence is to silence U.S. public opinion and give the appearance of justice and of improvement in human rights under the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The farce became known after one of the accused stated that he had been paid to submit to trial for the murder in El Salvador of the four U.S. churchwomen. The condemned soldiers serve to clean up President Reagan's image for his election campaign. In this way, U.S. intervention in El Salvador is justified by the allegation that human rights are protected in this nation.

REBELS, ARMY CLASH IN SALVADORAN OPERATIONS

Rebels Inflict Casualties

PA202124 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] FMLN guerrillas have wounded five Army personnel in clashes that occurred in the northern Cinquera region, Cabanas Department, in the past few hours. Other rebel groups fought soldiers in the outskirts of Jocaitique in Morazan Department. This report was confirmed by military sources but they did not disclose the number of casualties in that action.

In San Salvador, guerrilla groups dynamited three telephone junction boxes after evading police vigilance in the capital. In the past few hours, FMLN insurgents setup roadblocks on the Coastal, Pan-American, and Northern Trunk Highways, the country's most important roads. In this way, the guerrillas are obstructing the movement of military vehicles, which (?has been) heavy since the regime's new counterinsurgency offensive. Army spokesmen stressed that more than 8,000 troops are participating in this operation under way in almost 10 Salvadoran departments.

Meanwhile, Radio Venceremos reported that the Army sustained more than 100 casualties, including dead and wounded, in the fast few weeks in rebel actions carried out within the "Let Us Expand Sabotage and the People's War Against the Dictatorship's Terror in ural reas" insurgent campaign.

## FMLN Intensifies Campaign

PA202143 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Strong clashes between Salvadoran guerrillas and Army members occurred in the past few hours at various places in Morazan, San Miguel, and La Union Departments, although no information has been released on the number of casualties.

FMLN forces have intensified their campaign against the Salvadoran regime in the country's eastern region through sabotage of energy installations and the deployment of guerrilla patrols along important roads to make the Army movements more difficult.

The guerrilla drive, which has as its motto "Let's Intensify Sabotage and the People's War Against the Dictatorship's Terror in the Country," has inflicted more than 100 casualties on the Army forces.

In addition, it has been reported that the Salvadoran regime's judicial authorities have sentenced to 30 years in prison those found responsible for the murder of four U.S. churchwomen. The sentence was passed several months after the trial began and 4 years after the crime was committed.

The victim's relatives have said that the passing of the sentence against the criminals would only be the first step of the trial, since other individuals of the regime are also involved in the deed.

Salvadoran judicial sources have indicated, however, that the case is practically closed, and any appeal or claim has been dismissed as unlikely.

## FMLN Block Main Highways

PA202220 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Since yesterday, members of the FMLN have controlled most of the highways in four eastern departments, which represents 40 percent of all the country's roads. Meanwhile, on the Northern Highway, located in San Salvador's northern zone, and the Military Route, located near the eastern border with Honduras, rebel groups set fire to more than 10 trucks and buses. The vehicles were used as roadblocks to interrupt traffic.

It was officially reported that eight towns in Usulutan Department were left without electricity after a rebel group sabotaged high tension wires.

## HAVANA NOTES SHLAUDEMAN'S STATEMENTS IN HONDURAS

FL202335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[TExt] U.S. roving Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, on a tour of Central America, said today in Tegucigalpa that the United States would continue bilateral talks with Nicaragua. Shlaudeman also reported that he would go to Managua tomorrow.

## STRIKE CALLED IN HONDURAS OVER IMF PROGRAM

FL201514 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] A strike of unspecified length began today in Honduras to demand that the government repeal its new economic program, imposed under pressure of the IMF.

Suazo Activity

FL202343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] In Honduras, President Roberto Suazo Cordova managed to neutralize a national workers strike. To do this he had to pledge in writing to reform the recent fiscal measures taken under pressure from the International Monetary Fund.

NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY MARCH TO BEGIN IN PERU

PA202154 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Reports from Lima indicate that a continental march of solidarity with Nicaragua will begin there on 28 June with delegations from Argentina and Bolivia participating. Representatives of other countries will join the march later and will participate in ceremonies to be held in Chimbote, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Piura, and Tumbes, in Peru, before the march proceeds to Ecuador, Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica.

The march will continue on to Nicaragua, and is to end on 19 July when ceremonies will be held in that country to mark the anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

ORTEGA MEETS CHERNENKO, ALIYEV; CONTINUES TRIP

PA202122 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 June 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and Nicaragua have condemned the U.S. hegemonic policy in Central America and the Caribbean and called for peace negotiations for that area. This position was stated during a meeting in Moscow between top Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta. The meeting also established that the U.S. strategy is leading to an increase in tensions and implies a grave threat for peace. The two statesmen noted that the ties between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union are based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference, and friendly cooperation.

The Sandinist commander, who is heading a Nicaraguan delegation visiting the USSR, also met with Geyder Aliyev first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with whom he reviewed the status of bilateral relations between the two governments, as well as aspects of the economic-trade cooperation.

Meets Cuba's Rodriguez

FL202020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, met today in Moscow with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

During he meeting, Ortega and Rodriguez examined matters related to bilateral questions and the situation in Central America. The meeting took place shortly before the Nicaraguan delegation departed Moscow for the GDR.

Rodriguez also met with Nikolay Arkhipov, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

Departs USSR After 4-Day Visit

FL201340 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow -- It has been officially reported that the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra departed the USSR today after a 4-day working visit. The coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the National Directorate of the FSLN and the delegation he heads were received by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet leaders.

During the visit, the delegation also visited historical sites and sites of economic importance including Friendship Park where, in 1957, Sandinist leader Carlos Fonseca planted a tree while participating in the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival. Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nicaraguan Ambassador to the USSR Jacinto Suarez, and officials of both nations saw Ortega off at the Moscow airport.

Arrives in GDR

FL201850 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega has arrived in the GDR from Moscow at the head of a Nicaraguan Government delegation, invited by the GDR's top leader Erich Honecker. The Nicaraguan delegation was received at Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and other leaders.

The coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government arrived in Berlin accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, and others. After the official welcome, the Nicaraguan delegation and its hosts went to the Council of State of the GDR to meet with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

BAYARDO ARCE ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR 2-DAY VISIT

Meets With Prime Minister

FL201700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has arrived in Paris for a 2-day visit. During his stay in Paris, Arce will meet with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to discuss the evolution of the dialogue between Nicaragua and the United States.

Preparing for U.S. 'Invasion'

FL201912 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the FSLN National Directorate has said in Paris that Nicaragua is prearing itself to face an eventual U.S. military invasion. He made this statement in an interview published today in LE MONDE. The Sandinist leader pointed out that the real objective of Ronald Reagan's administration is to defeat the Nicaraguan revolution. Bayardo Arce said the U.S. Government should use common sense and maintain a serious dialogue with Nicaragua.

PRELA CORRESPONDENT ON SANDINIST LEADERS' TOUR

PA202255 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The increased aggressions against Nicaragua, the setbacks that the counterrevolution suffers in this Central American country, and the visits paid by Sandinist leaders to several European nations are some of the topics discussed by Francisco Urizarri, PRELA correspondent in Managua, in the following commentary:

[Begin recording] The increased U.S. aggressions and the difficult economic situation through which Nicaragua is passing serve as a framework for the tour that three FSLN Directorate members are carrying out through several European countries.

The overall plan of the Reagan administration to destabilize and oust the Sandinist people's revolution has been proceeding step by step and, despite numerous strategic setbacks, has continued to close a warmongering circle around this small Central American nation.

Washington's warmongering will has been expressed through the mining of Nicaraguan ports and particularly in the invasion being carried out by 8,000 mercenaries organized and financed by the CIA. The recent actions that occured a few kilometers from the El Castillo River port, near the Costa Rican border, have been considered in Managua as one of the most serious setbacks in the U.S. efforts to harm Costa Rican-Nicaraguan relations.

Clashes in the Machuca and Agua Fresca regions left 75 counterrevolutionaries dead while almost 50 of them crossed the Costa Rican border and turned themselves in to Costa Rican authorities.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry presented before local and foreign jounalists many arms and other equipment taken during this military operation, launched last week, which prevented about 600 mercenaries from settling in Nicaraguan territory. Some of the modern equipment seized there is worth noting: a solar energy source, a field hospital with operating room, radio sets and decoding machines, claymore mines, M-60 and M-50 machineguns, an M-79 automatic grenade launcher, and an M-16 rifle with attached grenade launcher. This rifle is a standard weapon for U.S. Army specialized troops.

The so-called "Operation Sovereignty" of the Sandinist forces had the participation of peasant militiamen reinforced by special troops and artillery. According to documents taken in this action, it was confirmed that CIA-directed counterrevolutionary groups in the south are composed of mercenaries of various nationalities, including Puerto Ricans and Guatemalans. While this military escalation is going on, FSLN Coordinator Commander Bayardo Arce is touring several West European countries, reiterating the Sandinist government's willingness to hold elections in November of this year.

In addition, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Planning Minsiter Henry Ruiz, both from the Sandinist directorate, left for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on a working mission. Shortly before leaving, Ortega mentioned the increased aggressions and said that if the U.S. Senate approves $28 million to continue the war against Nicaragua his country will consider withdrawing from the bilateral talks slated to begin on a still unspecified date. Ortega also said that Nicaraguan pilots will soon be ready to man fast aircraft, be they MiG or Mirage, to help defend Nicaragua in view of the speeding up of the military aggression fostered by Washington. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN MINISTRY CITED ON INTERNAL FRONT

PA202144 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has reported in Managua the failure of a counterrevolutionary attempt to organize an internal front in that country to carry out sabotage actions and attacks. According to an Interior Ministry note, a news conference will be held today to offer full details and present those involved in these anti-Nicaraguan activities.

NICARAGUA'S EPS REPORTS 86 CONTRAS KILLED

PA202259 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Seventy counterrevolutionaries were killed by the Sandinist People's Army during clashes that occurred in the past 48 hours in the northern department of Jinotega.

A military spokesman has reported that the action took place near San Jose de Bocay, 13 km from the Honduran border.

In other clashes that occurred in the region last Saturday, 16 invaders perished after they were attached by the German Pomares and Francisco Estrade Battalions. [passage omitted]

CHILEAN OPPOSITION LEADERS BANISHED FOR 90 DAYS

PA202157 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Chilean military regime has banished Rafael Marotto and Jose Sanfuentes, leaders of the People's Democratic Movement, MDP, to distant Chilean zones for a period of 90 days. Radio Cooperativa announced this, and on the basis of the testimonies given by their relatives indicated that the two opposition leaders were detained in their respective homes by agents of the civilian investigations police.

Marotto, a Catholic priest, must spend 3 months in the locality of Tongoy, 400 km north of Santiago. MDP Executive Secretary Sanfuentes was sent to the town of Corral, 800 km south of the Chilean capital.

HAITIAN FORCES KILL, ARREST DEMONSTRATORS

PA202305 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Nine persons were killed and several wounded when police repressed a demonstration against the Haitian dictatorship in the city of Dondon. Reports assert that combined forces of the Army, police, and the Tontons Macoutes paramilitary group opened fire on the demonstrators, who were demanding bread and freedom.

The security forces arrested several Haitian political personalities, including Dieudonne Fardin, director of the weekly LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR, and Pierre Robert Auguste, director of the weekly [name indistinct], which had reported on the regime's repression last 23 May. Other reports reveal that Gregoire Eugene, president of the Social Christian Party, has been released following his arrest on Monday in Port au Prince.

URUGUAYAN MILITARY JUDGE INDICTS FERREIRA

PA202152 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A military judge has indicted Uruguayan opposition leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. He formally presented four charges against Ferreira Aldunate, who could be sentenced from 6 to 20 years in prison.

An official communique released in Montevideo said that Ferreira Aldunate was arraigned on Saturday, 8 hours after he returned to Uruguay following 11 years in exile. After his arraignment, Ferreira Aldunate was questioned by a military judge at the Army's Artillery Group No 2 garrison, located in Trinidad where the 60-year-old political leader is being held.

The communique issued by the regime confirmed that Ferreira Aldunate's youngest son, Juan Raul, will also be tried. Juan Raul is the National Party's secretary for international affairs and is being accused of attacking the Armed Forces' moral strength.

FERREIRA'S RETURN CREATES DISSENSION IN URUGUAY

FL201356 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo -- The return to Uruguay of opposition leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his ensuing imprisonment has caused dissension within the government, but has also given the people hope for a return to democratic government.

After 11 years in exile, Ferreira returned to Montevideo from Argentina and was arrested immediately by the Uruguayan Army and accused of harming the morale of the Armed Forces.

In Montevideo, thousands of persons celebrated the return of the leader of the National Party. Recently there has been speculation that the Uruguayan Navy is seeking an institutional solution to the crisis of the military government and that it is supported in this endeavor by part of the Air Force.

It has been said that these diffferences create division within the Uruguayan military government, which is mainly supported by the Army.

ARMANDO HART MEETS INTELLECTUALS GROUP

FL201352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Armando Hart, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, has met with the representatives of the national committees of the Conference of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America.

The minister thanked all for their presence in the Casa de las Americas in Havana, and stressed the need for strengthening our peoples' unity in the struggle for progress and against international reactionary forces, led by Yankee imperialism.

Hart said there is a flow of arts and culture ideas in our continent and that is fundamental for our peoples in facing up to the tense situation being traversed by humankind.

GRENADA

## TWO-PARTY ALLIANCE LEADER RELEASES MANIFESTO

FL201754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1737 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, June 20, CANA -- Former Grenada Chief Minister Herbert Blaize's two-party alliance for the next general elections has pledged in its manifesto to retain Caribbean and American security forces here as long as the people believe they were required.

The eight-page document said the alliance, called the "Team for National Unity" and composed of elements of Blaize's Grenada National Party and the Grenada Democratic Movement of Dr. Francis Alexis, was committed to constitutional parliamentary democracy.

A return to parliamentary government was one of the pledges of the interim administration put in place after last October's U.S.-led invasion put down a military junta that had seized power in the island's second coup in four years. U.S. and Caribbean forces have been mainly responsible for the island's security since then.

The Blaize team said if it wins the elections scheduled before year end, it would ensure that a prime minister would not hold office for more than two consecutive five-year terms. "We recognise, however, that further consultations with the people on this idea is necessary," the document said.

The document also spelt out the team's policy in such areas as foreign policy, the economy, unemployment and integrity in public office. It said the team would ensure that all members of Parliament declare their assets and liabilities at the beginning of their term of office, the end of each year, and at the end of their term of office.

"We believe further that this principle must be enacted into the laws of Grenada," the document said, "we also believe that there should be proper anti-corruption laws."

It said that the team's foreign affairs policy would focus on trying to preserve the independence and sovereignty of Grenada and to maintain friendly relations "with our traditional allies."

"Ours is a strong commitment to Caribbean regional integration," it said, "so we shall work untiringly for the strengthening and improving of such regional organs as the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and Caricom (the Caribbean Community and Common Market)."

The document said the team would advocate a mixed economy model of development as well as the creation of jobs in government, industry, tourism, agriculture, construction and other areas.

It said the team would consider raising the school leaving age from 16 to 18 and widen educational facilities to expand instruction in vocational training, motor mechanics, fishing, agriculture, commerce, business skills and entrepreneurial talents.

A civilian complaints review board would be set up, the team said, to which the public could make complaints against political and administrative abuses by the state and unfairness in government.

ELECTORAL OFFICE WORKERS DEMAND SCOON MEETING

FL202134 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 20, CANA -- Employees at Grenada's electoral office which was affected by a strike yesterday are demanding a meeting with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to clear the air on the transfer of a senior staffer.

Head of the electoral office Roy Chasteau (pronounced Chateau) told CANA today that the workers met this morning and presented him with a list of demands to be passed today to Sir Paul who set up the office eight months ago to pave the way for general elections expected before the end of the year.

Chasteau said they include a request for the governor-general to meet a six-man delegation set up by the workers to discuss the revocation by Sir Paul of the appointment of Ronica Alfred-Moore, one of three assistant supervisors of elections. She has been transferred to the post of secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Guyanese born Alfred-Moore served as a secretary to former Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix of the deposed leftwing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) before taking up the post at the electoral office. He also said they said that although staffers can be transferred by the Public Service Commission (PSC) it is unprecedented that Alfred-Moore should be moved without the knowledge of the head of the department.

He added that the electoral staffers want the governor-general to indicate what their co-worker has done wrong necessitating her removal. However, Chasteau said it was his understanding that they would not perform all their usual functions until the situation is cleared up. He also expressed fears that if the current situation continues for much longer it could affect the attempt by the electoral office to present for public scrutiny by July 7 the preliminary list of voters.

When contacted, the head of the interim government Nicholas Brathwaithe said even though he was the interim member responsible for electoral matters he knew nothing about the office and further enquiries should be made to the governor-general. A spokesman for Government House, the office of the governor-general, said that Sir Paul had nothing to do with the electoral matters and that Brathwaithe was the one in charge.

## JAMAICA

MAJOR TRADE UNIONS SEEKS UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

WA211250 Rome IPS in English 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Kingston, June 14 (IPS) -- Jamaica's five major trade unions today urged the government to provide benefits to the Caribbean island's unemployed, which account for over 27 per cent of the work force. In a joint letter, the unions said a tripartite labor reform committee had agreed in principle since 1976 that workers who lose their jobs should be paid 20 Jamaican dollars (about five U.S.) a week for at least three months.

The letter was signed by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, the National Workers Union, the Jamaica Association of Local Government officers, the Trade Union Congress, and the Jamaica Association of Public Officers and Public Employees.

The unions noted eight years had passed since the committee made its recommendation, and it was "even more urgent in the grave economic situation facing the country" that unemployment benefits be paid to jobless Jamaicans.

Government efforts to carry out a structural adjustment program have led to a sharp rise in the cost of living and a fall in living standards in this northern Caribbean island. At the behest of the International Monetary Fund, the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) administration is attempting to cut the budget deficit in half, to 8.3 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in one year. The economic program features a more than 100 per cent devaluation of the Jamaican dollar, massive price hikes, a tight credit squeeze, removal of subsidies, imposition of an unprecendented $45.75 million in new taxes, and sharp cuts in the civil service. The government's tax package was described last night by one economist as "optimistic."

Dr Michael Witter of the regional University of the West Indies said that last year revenue collection was 14 per cent less than projected. He said he did not understand the basis of a 39 percent increase in projections for revenue this year. The university lecturer said the budget as presented by Prime Minister and Finance Minister Edward Seaga was the most "far-reaching concession to reducing the role of the state" in management of the country's affairs.

Witter told a forum organized by the Press Association of Jamaica last night that it was not clear how an expected 245 per cent increase in bauxite earnings outlined in the budget would be raised, since lower targets set last year were not reached.

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

### GOVERNMENT LOSES MAJORITY; CABINET TO RESIGN

PA210348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The Netherlands Antilles Government, headed by Social Democrat Domenico Martina, today lost its majority in parliament. The resignation of all of his cabinet members has been announced for tomorrow, Thursday, Venezuelan television station Veneivision reported in Caracas tonight. The Netherlands Antilles, comprised by Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao, lies above Venezuela.

## ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

### PRIME MINISTER URGES PEACEFUL ELECTIONS

FL202053 Bridgetown CANA in English 1806 GMT 20 Jun 84

[By Bertram Gilfillan]

[Text] Basseterre, St. Kitts-Nevis, June 20, CANA -- St Kitts-Nevis Prime Minister Dr. Kennedy Simmonds appealed for peace as violence threatens to mar the twin-island states first general election tomorrow since independence last September 19.

"I call upon all of you, my people, to face the elections seriously, soberly and with maturity," he said in a 15-minute radio and television address last night. He added: "Let us keep the peace and preserve what we have built up over these years for the benefit of all of us and for our children."

The ruling People's Action Movement and the Labour Party will be the main contenders for the eight seats here, while the Nevis Reformation Party, which has already won one of the three seats on Nevis unopposed, will face the People's Democratic Party. A small newly formed party, the Kilsick and Wilkin Monopoly Breakers, has fielded five candidates here.

The polls open at 7 am and close at 6 pm.

Dr. Simmonds accused the opposition Labour Party of attempting to destabilise the country through a campaign of deliberate provocation of violence. He cited as examples an alleged attack on party colleague, lawyer Constance Mitcham, and a stone throwing incident at a Labour Party meeting Monday night. One man was injured during the incident. His head wound required stitches in hospital, police said.

"Instability will signal the end of all development projects for our country," Dr Simmonds said, "from all international donors, including the United States."

He also denounced as a communist plot to destabilise the country, an opposition-linked LABOUR SPOKESMAN newspaper report that writs had been filed in the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court against himself, Attorney-General Tapley Seaton and Agriculture and Tourism Minister Michael Powell on behalf of an American film company.

The LABOUR SPOKESMAN said the writ filed by opposition leader Lee Moore for the St. Kitts Motion Picture and Television Authority Limited on behalf of Cannon Films Incorporated of the U.S. alleges a breach of an April 26, 1983 agreement.

However, Simmonds said that none of the alleged writs had been served on anyone of the three parties concerned. He said a Russian, Mark Buntzman, who is president of the motion picture and television authority, is supposed to be filing the writs.

The prime minister deemed the action "a flagrant and disgraceful attempt to mislead the people of this country, subvert the course of the elections and destroy the good name of our country." "It is improper and disgraceful for any candidate, particularly the one seeking the highest political office, to display such callous disregard for the ethics of his profession," Simmonds said. This was an undisguised reference to Moore, a lawyer.

He said the Cannon Film Company had earlier this year made two full-length movies on St Kitts, employed more than 155 persons and had spent some four million dollars here.

"In addition, the promotion value to the country's tourism development is priceless and defies estimation," he said. "Cannon Films have expressed complete satisfaction with all aspects of their operation here."

He accused Buntzman of attempting to "coerce government to force Cannon Films to make a contract with him, and my government in the best interests of the people of the company quite properly refused to do his bidding."

Just over 23,000 people are eligible to vote in the election. One of the 11 seats -- eight on St Kitts and three on Nevis -- has already been won by a candidate of the Nevis Reformation Party.